The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 1950. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 161 Broadway.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Governor Walker's Letter of Resignation.

Discussion in the Cabinet as to the Propriety of Receiving it.

Proposal to Unceremoniously Dismiss Walker.

Introduction of a Bill in the Senate to Authorize the Issue of Treasury Notes.

The Pacific Railroad—Gen. Lane as Minister to Central America, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The Cabinet is discussing the propriety of receiving Governor WALKER's letter of resignation. The President dislikes exceedingly to place on the Government archives so sound a constitutional argument against his own policy, or such disagreeable [illegible] of his own consistency.

A part of the Cabinet favor the proposition to refuse to accept the letter of resignation altogether, but to remove the Governor unceremoniously.

The following gentlemen are appointed the Select Committee of the Senate on the Pacific Railroad: Messrs. Gwin, Douglas, Bright, Davis, Hunter, Seward, Bell, Foot and Iverson. They nearly unanimously favor the measure. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The following named gentlemen compose the Committee of the Senate to which was referred that part of the President's message relative to a railroad to the Pacific: Messrs. Gwin, Douglas, Bright, Davis, Hunter, Seward, Bell, Foot and Iverson.

M. B. LAMAR, of Texas, was to-day confirmed as Minister to Central America, and AUSTIN E. SMITH as Navy Agent for California.

The nomination of Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD to supply the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench, was warmly debated in Executive session of the Senate to-day, and was then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Hon. R. J. WALKER has printed his letter of resignation to the Governorship of Kansas, designing to supply the Press with copies. Some of his friends confidently assert that the President will refuse to accept his resignation, by returning the letter—that it will not appear on the public archives; and further, that they anticipate that the President will dismiss him.

Governor Walker's Letter of Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The following is the letter of Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, resigning the office of Governor of Kansas:

WASHINGTON CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State:

SIR: I resign the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. I have been most reluctantly forced to this conclusion, after anxious and careful consideration of my duty to my country, to the people of Kansas, to the President of the United States, and to myself.

The grounds assumed by the President in his late message to Congress, and in recent instructions in connection with the events now transpiring here and in Kansas, admonish me that, as Governor of that Territory, it will no longer be in my power to preserve the peace or promote the public welfare.

At the earnest solicitation of the President, after repeated refusals, the last being in writing, I finally accepted this office, upon his letter showing the dangers and difficulties of the Kansas question, and the necessity of my undertaking the task of adjustment. Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the great sacrifices to me, personal, political and pecuniary, I felt that I could no more refuse such a call from my country, through her Chief Magistrate, than a soldier in battle who is ordered to the command of a forlorn hope.

I accepted, however, on the express condition that I should advocate the submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. These views were clearly understood by the President and all his Cabinet. They were distinctly set forth in my letter on my acceptance of this office, of the 26th of March last, and reiterated in my inaugural address of the 27th of May last, as follows:

> "Indeed, I cannot doubt that the Convention, after having framed a State Constitution, will submit it for ratification or rejection by a majority of the then actual, *bonâ fide* resident settlers of Kansas."

With these views, well known to the President and Cabinet, and approved by them, I accepted the appointment of Governor of Kansas. My instructions from the President, through the Secretary of State, under date 30th March last, sustain the regular Legislature of the Territory in assembling a Convention to form a Constitution, and they express the opinion of the President, that

> "When such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence. I repeat, then, as my clear convention, that unless the Convention submit the Constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the Constitution will be and ought to be rejected by Congress."

This inaugural most distinctly asserted that it was not a question of Slavery merely, which I believe to be of little practical importance then in its application to Kansas, but of the entire Constitution which should be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. These were my words on that subject in my inaugural:

> "It is not merely shall Slavery exist in or disappear from Kansas, but shall the great principles of self-government and State sovereignty be maintained or subverted."

In that inaugural I proceed further to say, the people "may by a subsequent vote defeat the ratification of the Constitution." I designate this "a great Constitutional right," and add "that the Convention is the servant and not the master of the people." In my official dispatch to you of the 2d June last, a copy of that inaugural address was transmitted to you for the further information of the President and his Cabinet. No exception was ever taken to any portion of that address. On the contrary, it was distinctly admitted by the President in his message, with commendable frankness, that my instructions in favor of a submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people, were "general and unqualified." By that inaugural and a subsequent address, I was pledged to the people of Kansas to oppose, by all lawful means, the adoption of any Constitution which was not fairly and fully submitted to their vote for ratification or rejection.

These pledges I cannot recall or violate without personal dishonor and the abandonment of fundamental principles, and therefore it is impossible for me to support what is called the Lecompton Constitution, because it is not submitted to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. I have ever uniformly maintained the principle that sovereignty is vested exclusively in the people of each State, and that it performs its first and highest function in forming a State Government and State Constitution. This highest act of sovereignty, in my judgment, can only be performed by the people themselves, and cannot be delegated to Conventions or other intermediate bodies.

Indeed the whole doctrine of the sovereignty of Conventions, as distinct from that of the people, of conventional or delegated sovereignty as contradistinguished from State or popular sovereignty, has ever been discarded by me, and was never heard of to my knowledge during the great canvass of 1856. Indeed this is the great principle of State sovereignty, maintained by the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798-9, sustained by the people in the great political revolution of 1800, and embraced in that amendment to the Federal Constitution adopted under the auspices of Mr. JEFFERSON declaring that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people. The reservation to "the States" is as separate States in exercising the powers granted by their State Constitutions, and the reservation to "the people" is to the people of the several States, admitted or inchoate, exercising their sovereign right of framing or amending their State Constitutions. This view was set forth in my printed address delivered at Natchez, Miss., in January, 1833, against the nullification, which speech received the complimentary sanction of the great and good MADISON, the principal founder of our Constitution, as shown by the letter of Hon. CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, of Philadelphia, as published in the *Globe* at Washington, in 1836. By this clause of Federal Constitutional sovereignty of the people, each State is clearly reserved, and especially their own exclusive right, to form in its entirety their own State Constitution.

I shall not enter fully into the argument of this question at this period, but will merely state that this is the position I have ever occupied, and my reasons for entertaining this opinion are clearly and distinctly set forth in a printed pamphlet, published over my signature on the 13th June, 1856, and then extensively circulated, from which I quote as follows:

> "Under our confederate system, sovereignty is that highest political power which, at its pleasure, creates governments and delegates authority to them. Sovereignty grants powers, but not sovereign powers, otherwise it might extinguish itself by making the creature of its will the equal or superior of its creator. Sovereignty makes constitutions, and through them establishes governments. It delegates certain powers, distributing the exercise of the granted power among the legislative, executive and judicial departments. The constitution is not sovereign, because it is created by sovereignty. The government is not sovereign, for the same reason, much less any department of that government."

Having defined "sovereignty," we must not confound the power with its source, or its exercise. That is, sovereignty is one thing, and where it resides or how it is to be exercised, is another. Under the system of European despotisms sovereignty was claimed to reside in kings and emperors, under the sacrilegious idea of the "divine right of kings," and the blasphemous doctrine was, that sovereigns, in legitimate succession, although stained with crimes and blackened with infamy, were clothed by the Deity with absolute power to rule their subjects, who held nothing but the privileges granted by the crown. Such were the absurd and impious dogmas to which the people of Europe, with few exceptions, have been compelled to submit by the bayonet, supported by the more potent authority of ignorance and superstition. Under this theory the people were mere ciphers, and crowned heads sub-deities, the sole representatives on earth of the governing power of the Almighty. Our doctrine is just the reverse, making the people the only source of sovereign power. But what people? With us sovereignty rests exclusively with the people of each State. By the Revolution, each colony acting for itself alone, separated from Great Britain, and sanctioned the Declaration of Independence.

Each colony having thus become a State, and each adopting for itself its separate State Government, acted for itself alone under the old Continental Congress. Each State acted for itself alone in acceding to the articles of confederation in 1778, and each State acted for itself alone in framing and ratifying each for itself the Constitution of the United States. Sovereignty then with us rests exclusively with the people of each State. The Constitution of the United States is not sovereign, for it was created by States each exercising for itself that highest political power called sovereignty.

For the same reason, the Government of the United States is not sovereign, nor does it exercise any sovereign powers. It exercises only "delegated powers," as declared by the Constitution, and those powers only which are granted by that instrument. Delegated powers are not sovereign powers, but are powers granted by sovereignty. Sovereignty being this highest political power, cannot be delegated. It is indivisible, it is a unit incapable of partition. Hence the great error of supposing that sovereignty is divided between the States and the United States. The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law, and obligatory as such; but a law is not sovereignty, but an act of sovereignty. All laws imply law-makers, and in this case those who framed and ratified this supreme law were those sovereignties called the States, each acting exclusively for itself, uncontrolled by any sister State, except by the mère force of its influence and example. The Government of the United States, possessing, as we have shown, no sovereignty, but only delegated powers, to them alone it must look for the exercise of constitutional authority in the Territories as well as the States, for there is not a single power granted by the Constitution to this Government in a Territory, which is not granted in a State, except the power to admit new States into the Union, which, as shown by the Madison papers, the framers of the Constitution, as first demonstrated in my Texas letter, refused to limit our then existing Territories. In the Territories then, as well as the States, Congress possesses no sovereignty, and can exercise only the powers delegated by the Constitution; and all the powers not thus granted are dormant or reserved powers, belonging in common territory to all the States as coequal, joint tenants there of that highest political power called popular sovereignty. It will be perceived that this doctrine that "sovereignty makes Constitutions," that "sovereignty rests exclusively with the people of each State," that "sovereignty cannot be delegated," that "it is inalienable, indivisible," "a unit incapable of partition," are doctrines ever regarded by me as fundamental principles of public liberty, and of the Federal Constitution. It will be seen that these views which I have entertained were not framed to suit any emergency in Kansas, but were my life-long principles, and were published over my own signature twelve months before my departure to that Territory, and when I never thought of going to Kansas. These rights I have ever regarded as fully secured to the people of "all the Territories," in adopting their State Constitution, by the Kansas and Nebraska bill. Such is the construction given to that Act by Congress in passing the Minnesota bill, so justly applauded by the President. Such is the construction of this Kansas act by its distinguished author, not only in his late most able argument, but in addresses made and published by him long antecedent to that date, showing that this sovereign power of the people in acting upon a State Constitution is not confined to the question of Slavery, but includes all other subjects embraced in such an instrument. Indeed I believe the Kansas and Nebraska bill would have violated the right of sovereignty reserved to the people of each State by the Federal Constitution, if it had deprived them, or Congress should now deprive them, of the right of voting for or against their State Constitution. The President, in his message, thinks that the rights secured by this bill to the people, in acting upon their State Constitution, are confined to the Slavery question; but I think, as shown in my address before quoted, that "sovereignty is the power that makes Constitutions and Governments," and that not only the Slavery clause in a State Constitution, but all others, must be submitted.

The President thinks that sovereignty can be delegated—at least in part; I think that sovereignty cannot be delegated at all. The President believes that sovereignty is divisible between Conventions and people, to be exercised by the former on all subjects but Slavery, and by the latter only on that question; whereas I think that sovereignty is inalienable, indivisible, a unit, incapable of partition, and that it cannot be delegated, in whole or in part. It will not be denied that sovereignty is the only power that can make a State Constitution, and that it rests exclusively with the people; and if it is inalienable and cannot be delegated, as I have shown, then it can only be exercised by the people themselves, under our Government. We know no sovereigns but the people. Conventions are composed of delegates. They are mere agents or trustees, exercising not a sovereign but a delegated power, and the people are the principals. The power delegated to such conventions can properly only extend to framing the Constitution, but its ratification or rejection can only be performed by the power where sovereignty alone rests, viz: the people themselves. We must not confound sovereign with delegated powers. The provisional authority of the Convention to frame a constitution, and submit it to the people, is delegated power; but sovereignty alone, which rests exclusively with the people, can ratify and put in force that constitution, and this is the true doctrine of popular sovereignty, and I know of no such thing, nor does the Federal Constitution recognise it as delegated or conventional sovereignty. The President in a very lucid passage of his able Message, gives unanswerable reasons why the people, and not conventions, should decide the question of Slavery in framing a State Constitution. He says very truly, that from the necessary division of the inchoate State into districts, a majority of the delegates may think one way, and the people another, and that the delegates, as was the case in Kansas, may violate their pledges, or fail to execute the will of the people. And why does not this reasoning apply with equal force to all other questions embodied in the State Constitution, and why should the question of Slavery alone override and extinguish the doctrine of popular sovereignty and the right of self-government? Most fortunately this is no sectional question, for it belongs alike to the States admitted or inchoate of the South as of the North. It is not a question of Slavery but of State rights, of State and popular sovereignty, and my objections to the Lecompton Constitution are equally strong, whether Kansas under its provisions should be made a free or slave State. My objections are based upon the violations of the right of self-government and popular sovereignty, and of forcing any Constitution upon the people against their will, whether it recognized Freedom or Slavery. Indeed, the first question which the people ought to decide in forming a government for an inchoate State is, whether they will change or not from a Territorial to a State Government.

Now as no one, who with me desires Federal or Territorial sovereignty, will contend that a Territorial Legislature is sovereign or represents sovereignty, or that such legislature, a mere creation of Congress, can transfer sovereignty, which it does not possess, to a Territorial Convention. This change from a Territorial to a State Government can only be made by power where sovereignty rests, with the people. Yet State Government is forced upon the people of Kansas by the Lecompton Constitution, and not against it. But, besides the change from a Territorial to a State Government, which the people alone have a right to make, in framing a State Constitution there are many other momentous questions included in that instrument. It involves all the powers of State Government. Where is the bill of rights, the Magna Charta of the liberties of a free people, the legislative, executive and judicial functions, the taxing power, the elective franchise, the great question of education, the sacred relations of husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, and all the rights affecting life, liberty and property. There are also the questions of State debts, of banks and paper money, and whether they shall be permitted or prohibited. As all free Government, as stated by Mr. JEFFERSON, depends upon "the consent of the governed," how can it be known whether the people would assent to the Constitution, unless it be submitted to their vote for ratification or rejection. But if acquiescence can be presumed in any case, surely it cannot be in that of Kansas, where so many of the delegates violated their pledge to submit the Constitution itself to a vote of the people; where the delegates who signed the Constitution represented scarcely one-tenth of the people, and where nearly one-half of the counties of the Territory were disfranchised, and that by no fault of theirs, and did not and could not give a single vote at the election of delegates to the Convention. I have heretofore discussed the subject mainly on the question that Conventions are not sovereign, and cannot rightfully make a State Constitution without its submission to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection.

Yet surely even those who differ with me on this point must concede, especially under the Kansas-Nebraska bill, it is only such Conventions can be called sovereign as have been truly elected by the people, and represent their will. On reference, however, to my address of the Sept. 16 last, on the day of the qualification question, a copy of which was immediately transmitted to you for the information of the President and Cabinet, it is evident that the Lecompton Convention was not such a body. That Convention had vital, not technical defects in the very substance of its organization under the Territorial law, which could only be cured, in my judgment, as set forth in my inaugural and other addresses, by submission of the Constitution for the ratification of the people. On refereence to the Territorial law under which the Convention was assembled thirty-four regularly organized counties were named as election districts for delegates to the Convention. In each and all these counties it was required by law that a census be taken and the voters registered; and when this was complete the delegates to the Convention should be apportioned accordingly. In nineteen of these counties there was no census, and therefore there could be no such appointment there of delegates upon such census. And in fifteen of these counties there was no registry of votes. These 15 counties, including many of the oldest organized counties in the Territory were entirely disfranchised, and did not give, (by no fault of their own,) could not give a solitary vote for the delegates to the Convention. This result was superinduced by the fact that the Territorial Legislature appointed all the Sheriffs and Probate Judges in all these counties, to whom was assigned the duty by law of making this census and registry. These officers were political partizans, dissenting from the views and opinions of the people of these counties, as was proved by the election in October last. These officers, from want of funds, as they alleged, neglected or refused to take any census or make any registry in these counties, and, therefore, they were entirely disfranchisnd and could not, and did not, give a single vote at the election for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention. And I wish to call attention to a distinction which will appear in my inaugural address in reference to those counties where the voters were fairly registered and did not vote. In such counties where full and free opportunity was given to register and vote, and they did not choose to exercise such a privilege. The question is very differens from those counties where there was no census or registry, and no vote was given, or could be given, however anxious the people might be to participate in the election of delegates to the Convention. Nor could it be said these counties acquiesced, for wherever they endeavored, by a subsequent census or registry of their own to supply this defect occasioned by previous neglect of the Territorial officers, the delegates thus chosen were rejected by the Convention.

I repeat that in nineteen counties out of thirty-four, there was no census. In fifteen counties, out of thirty-four, there was no registry, and not a solitary vote was given, or could be given, for delegates to the Convention in any of these counties. Surely, then, it cannot be said that such a convention, chosen by scarcely more than one-tenth of the present votes of Kansas, represented the people of that territory, and could rightly impose a constitution upon them without their consent. These nineteen counties, in which there was no census, constituted a majority of the counties of the Territory, and these fifteen counties, in which there was no registry, gave a much larger vote at the October election, even with the six months' qualification, than the whole vote given to the Lecompton Constitution on the 17th of November last. If their sovereignty can be delegated, and the Convension as such are sovereign, which I deny, surely it must be only in such cases as when such conventions are chosen by the people, which we have seen was not the case as regards the late Lecompton Convention. It was for this and other reasons that in my inaugural and other addresses, I insisted that the Constitution should be submitted to the people by the Convention, as the only means of curing this vital defect in its organization. It was, therefore, among other reasons, that when, as you know, the organization called the "Topeka State Government" was made, and as a consequence, an inevitable civil war and conflict must have ensued, these results were prevented by my assuring (not the Abolitionists, as has been erroneously stated, for my address was not to them, but to the people of Kansas) them that in my judgment the Constitution would be submitted fairly and freely for ratification or rejection by their vote, and that if this was not done I would unite with them (the people) as I now do, in lawful opposition to such procedure.

The power and responsibility being devolved exclusively upon me, by the President, of using the Federal army in Kansas to suppress insurrection, the alternative was distinctly presented to me by questions propounded at Topeka, of arresting the revolution by the slaughter of the people, or of preventing it, together with that civil war which must have extended throughout the Union, by a solemn assurance, then given, that the right of the people to frame their own government, so far as my power extended, should be maintained. But for this assurance, it is a conceded fact that the Topeka State Government, then assembled in legislative session, would have been put into immediate actual operation, and that a sanguinary collision with the Federal army and civil war must have ensued, extending, it is feared, throughout the Union.

Indeed the whole idea of an Inaugural Address originated in the alarming intelligence which had reached Washington City of perilous and incipient rebellion in Kansas. This insurrection was rendered still more formidable on my reaching the Territory, by the near approach of the assembling of the revolutionary State Legislature, and the very numerous mass conventions by which it was sustained. In truth, I had to choose between arresting that insurrection, at whatever cost of American blood, by the Federal army, or to prevent the terrible catastrophe, as I did, by my pledges to the people of the exertion of all my power to obtain a fair election, and the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people for ratification or rejection. My inaugural and other addresses were therefore really in the nature of proclamations, so often issued by Presidents and Governors, with a view to prevent, as they did in this case, civil war and insurrection.

Now, by my oath of office I was sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, which I have shown, in my judgment, required the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people. I was sworn also to take care that the Kansas and Nebraska bill should be faithfully executed, which bill, in my judgment, as heretofore stated, required that the Constitution should be submitted to the vote of the people, and I was therefore only performing a solemn duty, when, as Governor of the Territory to whose people my first obligations were due, I endeavored to secure them these results. The idea entertained by some that I should see the Federal Constitution and the Kansas-Nebraska bill overthrown and disregarded, and that playing the part of a mute in a pantomime of ruin, I should acquiesce by my silence in such a result, especially where such acquiescence involved as an immediate consequence a disastrous and sanguinary civil war, seems to me most preposterous. Not a drop of blood has been shed by the Federal troops in Kansas during my administration, but insurrection and civil war, extending I fear, throughout the country, were alone prevented by the course pursued by me on those occasions, and the whole people abandoning revolutionary violence, were induced by me to go for the first time into a general and peaceful election. These important results constitute a sufficient consolation for all the unjust assaults made upon me on this subject. I do not understand that these assaults have ever received the slightest countenance from the President. On the contrary, his Message clearly indicates an approval of my course up to the present most unfortunate difference about the so-called Lecompton Constitution.

Inasmuch, however, as this difference is upon a vital question, involving practical results and new instructions, it is certainly much more respectful to the President, on my part, to resign the office of Governor, and give him an opportunity of filling it, as is his right under the Constitution, with one who concurs with him in his present opinions, rather than go to Kansas and force him to remove me by disobedience to his instructions. This latter course, in my judgment, would be incompatible with a proper respect for the Chief Magistrate of the Union, inconsistent with the rules of moral rectitude or propriety, and could be adopted with no other view than to force the President to remove me from office. Such a course, it is alleged, would present me to the public as a political martyr in the defence of the great principle of self-government: but to go to Kansas with any such purpose, or with a certain knowledge that such a result must follow, would be alike unjust and improper. My only alternative, then, is that of a respectful resignation, in the hope that Kansas and our beloved country may be shielded from that civil war with which I fear both are threatened by any attempt to force the so-called Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas. I state it as a fact, based on a long and intimate association with the people of Kansas, that an overwhelming majority of that people are opposed to that instrument, and my letters state that but one out of twenty of the press of Kansas sustains it. Some oppose it because so many counties were disfranchised and unrepresented in the Convention; some, who are opposed to paper money, because it authorizes a bank of enormous capital for Kansas, nearly unlimited in its issues, and in the denomination of its notes from one dollar up and down; some because of what they consider a Know-Nothing clause, by requiring that the Governor shall have been twenty years a citizen of the United States; some because the elective franchise is not free, as they cannot vote against the Constitution, but only on the single issue whether any more slaves may be imported, and then only upon that issue by voting for the Constitution to which they are opposed, and they regard this as but a mockery of the elective franchise, and a perilous sporting with the sacred rights of the people. Some oppose it because the Constitution distinctly recognizes and adopts the Oxford fraud in apportioning legislative members for Johnson County upon the fraudulent and fictitious returns so falsely called, from that precinct, which recognition of that fraud in the Constitution is abhorrent to the moral sense of the people. Others oppose it because, although in other cases the Presidents of Conventions have been authorized to issue writs of election to the regular Territorial or State officers, with the usual Judges, and with the established precincts, and on the adjudication of the returns, in this case unprecedented and vice-regal powers are given to the President of the Convention to make the Precincts, the Judges, and to decide finally upon the returns. From the grant of these unusual and enormous powers, and from other reasons connected with the returns of Oxford and McGee, an overwhelming majority of Kansas have no faith in the validity of these returns, and therefore will not vote. Indeed, disguise it as we may to ourselves, under the influence of the present excitement, the facts will demonstrate that any attempt by Congress to force this Constitution upon the people of Kansas, will be an effort to substitute the will of a small minority for that of an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas; that it will not settle the Kansas question or localize the issue—that it will, I fear, be attended by civil war, extending perhaps throughout the Union, thus bringing this question back again upon Congress, and before the people in its most dangerous and alarming aspect. The President takes a different view of the subject in his Message, and from the events occurring in Kansas, as well as here, it is evident that the question is passing from theories into practice, and that, as Governor of Kansas, I should be compelled to carry out new instructions differing on a vital question from those received at the date of my appointment. Such instructions I could not execute consistently with my views of the Federal Constitution and of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, or with my pledges to the people of Kansas. Under these circumstances no alternative is left but to resign the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. No one can more deeply regret than myself this necessity, but it arises from no change of opinion on my part. On the contrary, I should most cheerfully have returned to Kansas to carry out my original instructions, and thus preserve the peace of the Territory, and finally settle the Kansas question by redeeming my pledges to the people. It is not my intention at this time to discuss the peculiar circumstances and unexpected events which have modified the opinions of the President upon a point so vital as the submission of the Constitution for ratification or rejection by the vote of the people—much less do I desire any controversy with the President on this subject. Yet, however widely my views may differ from those entertained by him on this subject—views which I have held all my life, and which, as involving fundamental principles of public liberty and of the Constitution, are unchangeable. Yet as regards all those great measures which I trust will constitute the policy of his Administration in other respects, it will give me pleasure, as a private citizen, to yield my cordial support. I have said that the Slavery question, as a practical issue, had disappeared from Kansas long before my arrival there, and the question of self-government had been substituted in its place. On some future occasion I shall dissipate the delusion which has prevailed upon this subject, and show that after three years experiment, when I arrived in Kansas, there were less than three hundred slaves there, and the number constantly diminishing—that, as proved by the official records of Congress, published and authenticated by those distinguished Southern statesmen, JOHN C CALHOUN and JEFFERSON DAVIS, the Winter climate even of Eastern Kansas is colder than that of New-England, and that the Pro-Slavery Territorial Convention of Kansas, consolidated with the Pro-Slavery Territorial Legislature on the 4th of January, 1857, nearly five months before my arrival there, did abandon the Slavery issue because, as set forth by one of their number, the Pro-Slavery Party was in a small and admitted majority, and the coöperation of the Free-State Democrats was invited as the only hope of success, not to make Kansas a Slave State, which was conceded to be impossible, but to make it a conservative Democratic Free State. Even as late as the 3d of July, 1857, when the Democratic Territorial Convention assembled at Lecompton, in consequence of the laws of the climate and the well-known will of the people, none contended that Slavery could be established there, nor was it until my Southern opponents interfered in the affairs of Kansas, and by denunciation, menace, and otherwise, aided at a critical period by several Federal office-holders of Kansas, including the Surveyor-General, and the President of the Convention, with his immense patronage, embracing many hundred employes, intervened, and as I believe, without the knowledge or approbation of the President of the United States, produced the extraordinary paper called the Lecompton Constitution. Yet this act of intervention by the Federal officers to defeat the will of the people seems to be sustained by my opponents, while my intervention, as it is called, in obedience to my duty and oath of office to support the Federal Constitution and to take care that our organic law should be fairly executed by endeavoring to secure to the people of Kansas their rights under that act, is denounced and calumniated. It is still more remarkable that the hypothetical remarks made by me, as regards climate in its connection with its influence upon the question of Slavery in Kansas after that issue had been abandoned there, which views for consolidating the Union between the conservative, the Free-State and Pro-Slavery Democrats, so as to prevent the confiscation of the small number of slaves then held in Kansas, have been denounced by many distinguished Southern Senators who, when the Kansas and Nebraska bill was pending in Congress, and when such remarks from them, if ever, might affect Southern emigration, were then loudest in proclaiming that in consequence of its climate, Kansas could never become a Slave-State. Indeed it seems that all persons in and out of Kansas, whether in public or in private life, may publish what opinions they please in regard to these questions, except the Governor of the Territory, who has so little power and no patronage. And now, be pleased to express to the President my deep regret as regards our unfortunate difference of opinion in relation to the Lecompton Constitution, and to say to him that, as infallibility does not belong to man, however exalted in intellect, purity of intention or position, yet if he has committed any errors in this respect, may they be overruled by a Superintending Providence, for the perpetuity of our Union, and the advancement, the honor and interest of our beloved country.

In now dissolving my official connection with your Deparment, I beg leave to tender to you my thanks for your constant courtesy and kindness.

Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. J. WALKER.

New-York Politics at Washington—Interesting and Important Movements on Foot.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857.

A leading topic of conversation in political circles for a few days past, has been the removal of JOHN MCKEON, Esq., for the alleged cause of active participation in the recent election in New-York, of the *Democratic* Mayor—TIEMANN, and the repudiation by him—a Government official—of a "regular" nomination. No particular sympathy exists for MCKEON *per se*—who has been in office all his life, and who by removal has obtained a new status in the Democratic party, as a martyr, which he could not have otherwise obtained during the remainder of his life. But the *principle* involved in the case is very generally condemned by all considerate and intelligent Democrats—the fear being entertained that the President, in thus interfering in local town politics, may commit the same unfortunate errors that his predecessor did, by which the "Hard Shell" rebellion in 1853 became embalmed and consecrated in the affections of the independent Democracy of the State—followed by attendant consequence, another organized division of the party, reaching into the next Presidential nomination by the Charleston Convention.

It is not believed that the President has ever thought of removing FOWLER, HART, CISCO and BUTTERWORTH, for not becoming the loud-mouthed champions of the election of so doubtful a friend of the Administration as the defeated Mayor, FERNANDO WOOD. If either of these gentlemen should be removed, as a New-York Democrat, I prognosticate such a repudiation of Federal interference in our Municipal politics as will be more terrible in its results to the organization of the Democratic Party in our City and State, than the foolish removal of Judge BRONSON produced.

A strong combination of politicians has been recently organized in New-York, to make DANIEL S. DICKINSON the candidate of the Democratic Party for the Presidency in 1860—FERNANDO WOOD United States Senator from this State; and AUGUSTUS SCHELL Governor. The heads of the combination are D. S. DICKINSON, in Binghamton; FERNANDO WOOD, and Collector SCHELL, in New-York City. The prominent subordinates in the movement are GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State elect; HENRY W. ROGERS, of Buffalo, (related in some way to DICKINSON) FREDERICK FOLLETT, formerly Canal Commissioner, and prominently connected with the "Know-Nothings;" JOHN C. MATHER, who was impeached while Canal Commissioner, but who has recently turned up a State Senator, under the favoring auspices of Collector SCHELL; STEPHEN D. DILLAYE, formerly of Syracuse, and RICHARD SCHELL, the brother of the Collector. TUCKER as Secretary of State, and MATHER and SCHELL as State Senators at Albany, are expected to manage the Democratic country members of the next Legislature, and *they*, the Democrats in the rural districts—induce them to believe that DICKINSON is *the* man for "Old Buck's" successor—that WOOD is sufficiently *honest* to occupy the seat of GOV. SEWARD; and that the loquacious SCHELL "is a monstrous proper man," to succeed Gov. KING.

The Collector has been a monomaniac upon the gubernatorial nomination for years past; and the combination, if additionally assisted by the Administration [illegible] patronage, will become much more important than most gentlemen at the Federal capitol now suppose. To commence initiatory steps in favor of the programme indicated, the following circular was issued and sent to a number of pliant and faithful followers:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1857.

DEAR SIR: You are earnestly requested to meet and exchange views with a party of true and reliable National Democrats, friendly to the Administration of President BUCHANAN, and to the unbroken and undivided support of regular nominations.

The safety and permanence of our patriotic and time-honored organization must now depend upon the wisdom and celerity of our action. And, as at this preliminary meeting, important measures will be suggested, if not initiated, it is hoped that you will find it convenient to be present on that occasion and aid us with your counsel and experience.

Yours, very sincerely and respectfully,
GIDEON J. TUCKER,
G. G. BARNARD,
STEPHEN P. RUSSELL,
JOHN C. MATHER,
STEPHEN D. DILLAYE.

P. S.—Please attend at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Room No. 234, on Thursday evening, the 10th instant, at 7½ o'clock.

At the time and place mentioned, I learn that there was quite a gathering of Democrats—mostly composed, however, of those seeking places in the Custom-House. The prominent men present were Mayor WOOD, Collector SCHELL, his brother RICHARD, GIDEON J. TUCKER, MATHER, DILLAYE, Recorder BARNARD, and Dr. BRANDRETH; and it is understood, they agreed to a proposition of WOOD, that strenuous efforts should be made at once, to remove from the federal offices in New-York all those who are not in favor of their programme, and to obtain the appointment of reliable and faithful "Dickenson Democrats" in their places. To this end, WOOD and SCHELL are to come to Washington next week, to insist upon the removal of every federal officer who did not affirmatively support WOOD as the "regular" candidate of the party.

I fancy they will have a good time, in crowding the mourners! What will Secretary COBB say to DICKINSON's taking the inside track? What do the New-York Democratic delegation in Congress say to supporting DICKINSON, WOOD and SCHELL? What a glorious trio of *regular* emocrats to enforce the support of "regular nominations!" More anon.

VERITAS.

The Kansas Debate in the Senate—The Opening Debate in the House—Contested Seats, &c., &c.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1857.

The continuation of the Kansas debate in the Senate to-day was interesting, because it gave us the first elaborate argument in support of the policy towards which the President's Message leans, but cannot be said to recommend. Mr. GREEN, of Mo., a new Senator, who had a fair reputation in the House of Representatives some years ago, came forward as the champion of Lecompton, and took up the glove which DOUGLAS had thrown. It must be said of him that he made the best of a bad case; and yet the discriminating auditor could not avoid the conclusion that his effort was superficial—evasive of the vital points at issue, and so a failure. It was in excellent temper, however, and, in that respect, most commendable. While it stands alone, and unchallenged, its special pleading would be calculated to mislead many into the supposition that it is unanswerable; but, when examined, its every point will be found weak, if not absolutely untenable.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied briefly, Mr. GREEN rejoined, and a running debate was kept up for some time, in which the latter gentleman appeared to rather better advantage than in his more elaborate effort, although it must be admitted that Mr. DOUGLAS got the better of him, as will probably appear by your report of the debate. One of Mr. GREEN's arguments will bear an application not agreeable to the people of his State. He maintained rightly, that no Enabling act is necessary to the formation of a State Constitution and Government—that this is an attribute of sovereignty belonging to the people—an inalienable natural right; and he urged further, that when the people, the sovereign source of power, form a State Government, they become an independent State,—and that if Congress refuses to admit them into the Union, *they become at once an independent* FOREIGN *State*, inevitably. The United States, in such a case, may send its armies to subdue the people, and suppress their Government, but if so they will still be a [illegible] reduced to vassalage. If this doctrine [illegible] does it not apply to BRIGHAM YOUNG and [illegible]ers, and secure to them the inalienable [illegible] and maintain their Theocracy in the heart of the American Continent? If there can be any doubt of its application to that case, it will be removed whenever the Mormons form a State Government so offensive to the Union that their admission is impossible. Under such circumstances, according to Mr. GREEN, they would become at once an independent *foreign* State, and remain so until reduced by force to a state of vassalage quite inconsistent with the spirit and genius of Republican institutions.

I send you a full report of the speech delivered in the House to-day by Hon. S. S. COX, a new and very promising Democratic member from the State of Ohio. Mr. C. has taken bold ground in opposition to the Lecompton swindle, presenting a most able and eloquent argument against the justice and policy of sustaining it. He was listened to with profound attention, and his speech will be read with much interest.

It will be remembered that during the last Congress an issue was raised with respect to the right of Mr. HARLAN of Iowa to hold his seat in the Senate, and every Southern Senator, except TOOMBS, voted him not entitled. He went back to the Legislature of his State, which immediately returned him. Subsequently two persons—Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH—came to the Senate claiming seats as Senators from the State of Indiana. Their election was faulty for the precise reason on which the Senate had ousted Mr. HARLAN. That precedent could not be evaded in its perfect application to the Indiana case. The question was raised, has not yet been definitely settled, and has to be disposed of by the Senate at an early day. It might be supposed that there could be no doubt as to the result—and that the cup forced to Mr. HARLAN's lips because it was "the law," must, as a matter of course, be tasted by the Senatorial aspirants from Indiana.

But that does not follow. They succeed in securing a postponement of the decision until the present session; and, as the question upon the admission of Kansas, with the Lecompton Constitution, must be decided in the Senate by a close vote, the position of these disputed Senators becomes matter of grave importance. Certainly if they are not legally entitled to their seats, they should not be permitted to vote upon either side of this or any other public question. Mr. FITCH said to Mr. COBB, a day or two since, that he only wanted to retain his seat long enough to vote in favor of the Lecompton scheme. It is safe to presume that if these gentlemen can get the vote of every Southern Senator to keep them in their seats, in violation of law, they will venture to return the compliment by sustaining the Kansas Convention; but if they are to be ousted from the Senate,—as seems absolutely certain, unless a number of Southern Senators now repudiate the principle they established in HARLAN's case—and have to carry their commissions back to the Legislature of Indiana for renewal and amendment, they will not venture to desert the position assumed by Mr. DOUGLAS.

Senator SUMNER will probably leave for Philadelphia and New-York to-morrow, to return after the holidays, unless sooner recalled by telegraph. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 17.

Mr. GWIN presented a memorial from a large number of the citizens of California and New-Mexico, praying for the establishment of the Territorial Government of Arizona; and subsequently introduced a bill for that purpose.

On his motion a Senate Committee of nine was ordered to consider so much of the President's Message as referred to the subject of the Pacific Railroad, and subsequently he introduced a bill for its construction.

On motion of Mr. SLIDELL, a Select Committee of five was appointed to examine into the condition of the Banking Institutions of the District of Columbia, and the authority by which such corporations assume to transact the business of banking; also as to what further legislation is necessary to regulate and control such Banks.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between the Departments and the British and French residents on

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

BY MARY COWDEN CLARKE.

From Appleton's World-Noted Women.

Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE is the youngest daughter and presumptive co-heiress of Mr. WM. EDWARD NIGHTINGALE, of Embley Park, Hampshire, and of Lea Hurst, Derbyshire, in England.

As it has been frequently stated in the British public prints, that Miss NIGHTINGALE numbers the same years with the Queen of England, and as that royal lady playfully entered her age in the list, at the time the census was taken of the population of Great Britain, it would be no infringement of discretion to place the period of Miss NIGHTINGALE'S birth somewhere about the year 1819; but one authority affirms that she was born at Florence in the year 1823, and received her Christian name in memory of that fair Italian city. It is well known also, that she is a young lady of singular endowments, both natural and acquired. She possesses a knowledge of the ancient languages, and of the higher branches of mathematics; while her attainments in general art, science and literature are of no common order. Her command of modern languages are of no common order. Her command of modern languages is extensive, and she speaks French, German and Italian fluently as her native English. She has visited and studied the various nations of Europe, and has ascended the Nile to its farthest cataract. While in Egypt she tended the sick Arabs with whom she came in contact; and it was frequently in her power, by judicious advice, to render them important services. Graceful, feminine, rich and popular, her influence over those with whom she comes in contact is powerful as it is gentle and persuasive. Her friends and acquaintance embrace a large circle, and include persons of all classes and persuasions; but her happiest place has ever been her home, where, in the centre of numerous distinguished relatives, and in the simplest obedience to her admiring parents, she dwelt.

Yet this was the life she left—a life not only blessed with all that renders existence privileged, but with all that makes it useful to others, (the dearest of all privileges to her nature,) to fulfill a self-imposed duty.

It was because she felt the sphere of her utility to be even larger than the one afforded by her affluent home, that she gave up that home. From infancy she had a yearning affection for her kind, —a sympathy with the weak, the oppressed, the destitute, the suffering and the desolate. The schools and the poor around Lea Hurst and Embley first saw and felt her as a visitor, teacher, consoler and expounder. Then she frequented and studied the schools, hospitals and reformatory institutions of London, Edinburg and the Continent. In 1851, when the whole civilized world had a holiday during the Great Exhibition, and were engaged in parties of pleasure, Miss NIGHTINGALE was within the walls of one of the German houses, or hospitals for the care of the lost and infirm. At the Great Lutheran Hospital, established at Kaiserwërth, near Dusseldorf, on the Rhine,—an establishment out of which no person is allowed to pass to practice as a nurse, except after having gone through severe examination,—Miss NIGHTINGALE spent some months in daily and nightly attendance on the sick and miserable, accumulating experience in all the duties and labors of female ministration. The gentleman at the head of that establishment, the Pastor FLIEDNER, asserted that since he had been director of that institution, no one had ever passed so distinguished an examination, or shown herself as thoroughly mistress of all she had to learn as Miss NIGHTINGALE.

On her return to England, she for a space became again the delight of her own happy home; but it was not long before her desire to extend her aid to those who needed relief prevailed to bring her forth. The hospital established in London for sick governesses was about to fail for want of proper management, and Miss NIGHTINGALE consented to be placed at its head. Derbyshire and Hampshire were exchanged for the narrow, dreary establishment in Harley-street, to which she devoted the whole of her time and her fortune. While her friends missed her at assemblies, lectures, concerts, exhibitions, and all the entertainments for taste and intellect with which London in its season abounds, she whose powers could have best appreciated them was sitting beside the bed and soothing the last complaints of some poor, dying, homeless, hapless governess. Miss NIGHTINGALE found pleasure in tending these poor, destitute women in their infirmities, their sorrows, their deaths or their recoveries. She was seldom seen out of the walls of the institution; and the few friends whom she admitted found her in the midst of nurses, letters, prescriptions, accounts and interruptions. Her health sunk under the heavy pressure, but a little Hampshire fresh air restored her, and the failing institution was saved.

Then came the disastrous accounts of the sufferings in the East, of the additional rigors that the soldiery were enduring from want of effectual hospital treatment, and from defective management in supplying stores and necessary relief. There arose at once an enthusiastic desire to remedy the evil. The English, with their energy of resolve, where existing mischief demands instant cure, raised a fund which should furnish the requisite power to provide what was needed immediately without waiting for forms, and boards, and official obstruction, under the name of authorized organization. A subscription was set afoot; and in less than a fortnight the sum of £15,000 was sent into the *Times* office for the above purpose. The proprietors of that journal sent out a special Commissioner, Mr. MACDONALD, to administer this fund, from which thousands of shirts, sheets, stockings, flannels, quilted coats, and hospital utensils, besides large quantities of arrow-root, sago, sugar, tea, soap, wine and brandy were supplied. One of the chief points in which the deficiency of proper comfort and relief for the sick and wounded sufferers was felt, was the want of good nursing. To send out a band of skillful nurses was soon found to be one of the most essential of all supplies. But unless these were really skilled, more harm than good would certainly accrue; zeal, without experience, could effect little; and a bevy of incompetent or ill-organized nurses would prove an incumbrance, instead of an assistance. Now it was that a field was opened for the wider exercise of Miss NIGHTINGALE'S genius and philanthropy; and now it was that her admirable abilities were secured for this great object in view. At the request of the Right Hon. SYDNEY HERBERT, Miss NIGHTINGALE at once accepted the proposal that she should undertake to form and control the entire nursing establishment for the British sick and wounded soldiers and sailors in the Crimea. Indeed, it is asserted, that by a strange coincidence —one of those coincidences arising out of urgent necessity felt and met at once,—she had, herself, written to Mr. HERBERT on the very same day, volunteering her services where they were so much needed. The task was one which involved sacrifices and responsibilities of formidable magnitude:—the risk of her own life, the pang of separation from her family and friends, the certainty of encountering hardships, dangers, toils, and the constantly recurring scene of human suffering amidst all the worst horrors of war, together with an amount of obstacle and difficulty in the carrying out of her noble work wholly incalculable. Few but would have recoiled from such a prospect; Miss NIGHTINGALE, however, met it with her own spirit of welcome for occasion to devote herself in the cause of humanity. Heroic was the firmness with which she voluntarily encountered her task; glorious was the constancy with which she persevered in and achieved it. The same force of nature which had enabled her quietly and resolutely to accumulate powers of consolation and relief for the behoof of her fellow creatures, enabled her to persist steadily to the end, and carry out her high purpose with a success, holy as it was triumphant.

On Tuesday, the 24th of October, 1854, Miss NIGHTINGALE, accompanied by Rev. Mr. BRACEBRIDGE and his wife, and a staff of thirty-seven nurses, set out from England. On her way through France, she and her companions were received with the most respectful attention; hotel-keepers refusing payment for their accommodation, servants declining the customary fees, and all classes vying to show sympathy with their mission. On passing through the French metropolis, one of the Paris journals made a characteristic remark upon Miss NIGHTINGALE'S appearance, which, coming from the source whence it did, was the extreme of intended compliment and interest. The paper observed that "her toilet was charming, and she was almost as graceful as a Parisienne." On the Friday following, Miss NIGHTINGALE and her companions embarked at Marseilles in the *Vectis* steamer, and, after a stormy passage, they reached Scutari on the 5th of November, just before the wounded in the action of Balaklava began to arrive. Five rooms which had been set apart for wounded general officers were, happily, unoccupied, and these were assigned to Miss NIGHTINGALE and her nurses, who, in appearance and demeanor, formed a strong contrast to the usual aspect of hospital attendants. Under such management, the chaotic confusion of the vast hospital was quickly reduced to order:—the wounded before left for many hours unattended, now scarcely uttered a groan without some gentle nurse being at hand to adjust their pillow, and alleviate their discomfort; tears stood in the eyes of many a veteran while he confessed his conviction, that indeed the British soldier was cared for by his country, since ladies would leave the comforts and luxuries of home to come and tend him in his misery. Far from realizing the fears which had been entertained by officials, that this new addition to the staff of a military hospital would not work well, Miss NIGHTINGALE and her nurses were "never found in the way except to do good." Whenever, as after the battle of Inkermann, crowds of wounded arrived, there was feminine ministry at hand to tend them; and when medical stores failed, or demand arose for articles not forthcoming, the *Times* Commissioner supplied Miss NIGHTINGALE at once with what was needed, if it could be procured by money in the bazaars or stores of Constantinople. This promptitude of Mr. MACDONALD in seconding Miss NIGHTINGALE'S exertions, deserves all praise; for it mainly enabled her to carry out the immediate requisites of her plan. His own excellent letters, written at the time, give a most vivid picture of the difficulties she had to contend with, in the shape of ill-contrived arrangements alone, besides other obstructions to her procedure. A rule of the service, which required that articles (needed for present use) should be obtained from home through the Commissariat, and a regulation which appointed that a "board" must sit upon stores already landed, before they could be given out, will serve as instances to show what were the obstacles against which Miss NIGHTINGALE had to exert her energies of discretion and presence of mind. To comprehend the evils occasioned by such impediments, an extract from one of the nurse's letters will offer an example:

"I know not what sight is most heart-rending, to witness fine-looking strong young men worn down by exhaustion, and sinking under it, or others coming in fearfully wounded. The whole of yesterday was spent in sewing men's mattresses together, then in washing and assisting the surgeons to dress their wounds, and seeing the poor fellows made as comfortable as their circumstances would admit of after five days' confinement on board ship, during which time their wounds were not dressed. Out of the four wards committed to my charge, eleven men died in the night, simply from exhaustion; which, humanly speaking, might have been stopped, could I have laid my hands on such nourishment as I know they ought to have had."

In the article of hospital clothing, the same deplorable effects resulted from the delay and confusion which existed before Miss NIGHTINGALE'S remedial measures came into operation. The original supply of these articles, inadequate as it was, had been long reduced so low, that but for the purchases made with the money of the Fund, and distributed through Miss NIGHTINGALE, a large proportion of the invalids must have been without a change of under-clothing, condemned to wear the tattered, filthy rags in which they were brought down from the Crimea. A washing contract existed, indeed, but it was entirely inoperative; and the consequence was, that not only the beds, but the shirts of the men were in a state foul and unwholesome beyond description. To remedy this, a house well supplied with water was engaged at the charge of the Fund, close to the Barrack Hospital, where the clothing supplied by Miss NIGHTINGALE might be cleansed and dried. Her supervision had an eye for all needs; her experience had a knowledge for all that should be done; and her energy enabled her to have carried into effect that which she saw and knew ought to be effected.

In ten days after their arrival, Miss NIGHTINGALE and her assistants fitted up a sort of impromptu kitchen, and from this hastily-constructed resource, eight hundred men were daily supplied with their respective needed quantities of well-cooked food, besides beef-tea in abundance. They who are acquainted with the plan of cookery pursued in barracks, where all a company's meat and vegetables are boiled in one copper, the portions belonging to messes being kept in separate nets, will know how that food is likely to suit the sickly appetite of a fevered patient, and how invaluable a system which provided the needful light diet, prepared with due quickness, as well as nicety, would be in hospital treatment. This was effected by Miss NIGHTINGALE'S kitchen, even in its early operation, and it subsequently attained a degree of excellence productive of extensive benefit, scarcely to be estimated by those unacquainted with the importance of such details. Her extraordinary intelligence and capacity for organization showed itself in subordinate, as well as principal points of arrangement. In what might be called "housekeeping duties," she showed womanly accomplishment, no less than nice judgment. When the nurses were not needed at the bedsides of the sick and wounded, they were employed by her in making up needful articles of bedding and surgical requisites—such as stump-pillows for amputation cases. Not only was the laundry in excellent working order, but by the strong representation of Miss NIGHTINGALE, the dysentery wards were cleansed out, and general purification was made a diligently-regarded particular.

During the first two months of her arrival, when there was no one else to act, Miss NIGHTINGALE was the real purveyor of those vast establishments —the hospitals at Scutari—providing what could not be obtained through the regular channels of the service, and especially from her kitchen, supplying comforts without which many a poor fellow would have died. Her name and benevolent services were the theme of frequent and grateful praise among the men in the trenches; and the remark was made that she made the barrack hospital so comfortable that the convalescents began to show a decided reluctance to leave it.

Stores of shirts, flannels, socks, and a thousand other articles, which she and her nurses distributed; brandy, wine, and a variety of things, required at a moment's notice, and which could be procured from Miss NIGHTINGALE'S quarters without delay or troublesome formality, rendered her the virtual purveyor for the whole of that period, during which she was avowedly the person in whose keeping rested not only the comfort, but the existence of several thousand sick and wounded soldiers. One of Mr. MACDONALD'S impressive sentences serves to paint the condition of the spot in which Miss NIGHTINGALE at that time drew breath. He says: "Wounds almost refuse to heal in this atmosphere; the heavy smell of pestilence can be perceived outside the very walls." In one of the last letters he wrote, before he was compelled by failing health to return to England, the *Times* Commissioner bore the following earnest testimony to Miss NIGHTINGALE'S excellence. It affords a beautiful picture of her in the midst of her self-imposed task of mercy and charity. These are his words: "Wherever there is disease in its most dangerous form and the hand of the spoiler distressingly nigh, there is that incomparable woman sure to be seen; her benignant presence is an influence for good comfort, even amid the struggles of expiring nature. She is a 'ministering angel' without any exaggeration, in these hospitals; and as her slender form glides quietly along each corridor, every poor fellow's face softens with gratitude at the sight of her. When all the medical officers have retired for the night, and silence and darkness have settled down upon those miles of prostrate sick, she may be observed alone, with a little lamp in her hand making her solitary rounds. The popular instinct was not mistaken, which when she set out from England on her mission of mercy, hailed her as a heroine; I trust that she may not earn her title to a higher though sadder appellation. No one who has observed her fragile figure and delicate health, can avoid misgivings lest these should fail. With the heart of a true woman, and the manners of a lady, accomplished and refined beyond most of her sex, she combines a surprising calmness of judgment and promptitude and decision of character * * * I confidently, assert, that but for Miss NIGHTINGALE, the people of England would scarcely, with all their solicitude, have been spared the additional pang of knowing, which they must have done, sooner or later, that their soldiers, even in hospital, had found scanty refuge and relief from the unparalleled miseries with which this war has hitherto been attended."

The difficulties of Miss NIGHTINGALE'S task were not only those arising out of its own appertaining perils and sacrifices, and those which resulted from official mismanagement, but she encountered much opposition springing from professional prejudices and jealousies. On their first arriving, so far from being welcomed, the advent of the nurses was looked upon as an evil, resented as an interference, and treated with tacit, if not open discountenance. At the best they were tolerated, not encouraged. Cabals were got up, ill-feeling fostered, party differences disseminated and fomented. Passive resistance in every shape was resorted to, to prevent the installing of the nurses in the military hospitals. Against all this nothing but the exquisite tact, firmness and good sense of Miss NIGHTINGALE could have prevailed. Having proved herself a vigorous reformer of hospital misrule, she had to encounter the tacit opposition of nearly all the principal medical officers; her nurses were sparingly resorted to, even in the barrack hospital, while in the general hospital, the head-quarters of one of the chief medical authorities, she held a very insecure footing. [illegible] of this [illegible] to England, the [illegible] of the purveying, and the increasing emergencies of the hospital service, enabled Miss NIGHTINGALE to extend the sphere of her usefulness; and thus, together with her own admirably patient perseverance, she succeeded in having her nurses employed in their proper posts, and her own system established in perfect workingorder.

It seems incredible that even professional prejudice should inspire men with such narrow-minded fears, and actuate them to such unworthy conduct; but more incredible still, that the grand Christianity of Miss NIGHTINGALE'S undertaking could not protect her from pharasaical attacks. It is truly marvellous, that a self-devotion so pure and so noble, that it spoke its own sacred spirit of piety and holiness, should require not only explanation, but actual vindication. In one instance, a friend had to write a defence of Miss NIGHTINGALE from one of these invidious attacks—a defence of her, who deserved universal veneration for her sublime self-dedication to deeds divine in their charity and goodness! While Miss NIGHTINGALE was still in the outset of her onerous task in the East, this was the letter which Hon. Mrs. SYDNEY HERBERT wrote on behalf of her absent friend—the friend of thousands of sick, wounded, and dying brethren at that very time:

No. 49 BELGRAVE-SQUARE, Dec. 9, 1854.

MADAM: By this post I send you a *Christian Times* of Friday week last, by which you will see how cruel and unjust are the reports you mention about Miss NIGHTINGALE and her noble work. Since then we have sent forty-seven nurses, of which I inclose you a list. It is melancholy to think that in Christian England no one can undertake anything without the most uncharitable and sectarian attacks; and had you not told me so, I should scarcely have believed that a clergyman of the Established Church would have been the mouth-piece of slander. Miss NIGHTINGALE is a member of the Established Church of England, and what is called rather Low Church. But ever since she went to Scutari, her religious opinions and character have been assailed on all points; one person writes to upbraid us for having sent her, "understanding she is a Unitarian;" another that "she is a Roman Catholic," and so on. It is a cruel return to make make towards one to whom England owes so much. As to the charge of no Protestant nurses being sent, the subjoined list will convince you of its fallacy. We made no distinctions of creed; any one who was a good and skillful nurse, and understood the practice in surgical wards, was accepted, provided, of course, that we had their friends' consent, and that in other respects, as far as we could judge, they were of unexceptionable character. A large proportion of the wounded being Roman Catholices, we accepted the services of some of the Sisters of Charity from St. Stevens Hospital, Dublin. I have now told you all, and feel sure that you will do your utmost to set these facts plainly before those whose minds have been disquieted by these false and unjust accusations. I should have thought that the names of Mr. and Mrs. BRACEBRIDGE, who accompanied and are remaining with Miss NIGHTINGALE, would have been sufficient guarantee of the evangelical nature of the work. But it seems nothing can stop the stream of sectarian bitterness.

I remain, madam, yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH HERBERT.

On a subsequent occasion, in a speech delivered by Mr. SYDNEY HERBERT at Oxford, on the same subject, he said, "I recollect an excellent answer being given to a query of this kind by an Irish clergyman, who, when he was asked to what sect Miss NIGHTINGALE belonged, replied, 'She belongs to a sect which, unfortunately, is a very rare one—the sect of the Good Samaritans.'"

The Hon. and Rev. SYDNEY GODOLPHIN OSBORNE, in his painfully interesting work upon *Scutari and its Hospitals*, observes relative to these disgraceful animadversions upon Miss NIGHTINGALE, "I have heard and read with indignation the remarks hazarded upon her religious character. I found her myself to be, in her every word and action, a Christian; I thought this quite enough. It would have been, in my opinion, the most cruel impertinence to scrutinize her words and acts to discover to which of the many bodies of true Christians she belonged. I have conversed with her several times on the deaths of those whom I had visited ministerially in the hospitals, with whom she had been when they died. I never heard one word from her lips that would not have been just what I should have expected from the lips of those whom I have known to be the most experienced and devout of our common faith. Her work ought to answer for her faith: at least, none should dare to call that faith in question, in opposition to such work, on grounds so weak and trivial as those I have seen urged. That she had been equally kind and attentive to men of every creed; that she would smooth the pillow and give water to a dying fellow-creature who might own no creed, I have no doubt; all honor to her that she does feel that hers is the Samaritan's, not the Pharisee's work. If there is blame in looking for a Roman Catholic priest to attend a dying Romanist, let me share it with her—I did it again and again."

This gentleman's more particular description of the lady herself is especially interesting. He says:

"Miss NIGHTINGALE, in appearance, is just what you would expect in any other well-bred woman, who may have seen, perhaps, rather more than thirty years of life; her manner and countenance are prepossessing, and this without the possession of positive beauty; it is a face not easily forgotten, pleasing in its smile, with an eye betokening great self-possession, and giving, when she wishes, a quiet look of firm determination to every feature. Her general demeanor is quiet, and rather reserved; still, I am much mistaken if she is not gifted with a very lively sense of the ridiculous. In conversation, she speaks on matters of business with a grave earnestness one would not expect from her appearance. She has evidently a mind disciplined to restrain, under the principles of the action of the moment, every feeling which would interfere with it. She has trained herself to command, and learned the value of conciliation towards others, and constraint over herself. I can conceive her to be a strict disciplinarian: she throws herself into a work, as its head—as such she knows well how much success must depend upon literal obedience to her every order. She seems to understand business thoroughly. Her nerve is wonderful; I have been with her at very severe operations; she was more than equal to the trial. She has an utter disregard of contagion. I have known her spend hours over men dying of cholera or fever. The more awful to every sense every particular case, especially if it was that of a dying man, her slight form would be seen bending over him, administering to his ease in every way in her power, and seldom quitting his side till death released him."

Inexpressibly delightful is that intimation that Miss NIGHTINGALE gives token of being "gifted with a lively sense of the ridiculous." Possessing the exquisite perception of the pathetic in existence which her whole career proclaims her to have, it would have been a defect in her nature, nay a lack of the complete feeling for pathos itself, had she not betrayed a capacity for receiving humorous impressions. Humor and pathos are so nearly allied, in their source within the human heart, so mingled in those recesses whence spring human tears at the touch of sympathy, that scarcely any being deeply affected by mournful emotion, can remain insensible to the keen appeal that resides in a ludicrous idea. SHAKESPEARE, who comprehended to perfection every impulse of humanity, affords multitudinous illustrations of this close consociation of a sense of pathos and a sense of humor in the finest natures. That particular feature chronicled by Mr. OSBORNE in his personal description of Miss NIGHTINGALE, is just the exquisite point, to our imagination, that crowns her admirable qualities. It accords with an intensely beautiful account of her, that was related by Mr. SYDNEY HERBERT at a public meeting convened in Miss NIGHTINGALE'S honor. He said, an anecdote had been sent to him by a correspondent showing her great power over all with whom she came in contact. He read the passage from the letter, which was this: "I have just heard such a pretty account from a soldier, describing the comfort it was, even to see FLORENCE pass. 'She would speak to one and to another, and nod and smile to a many more; we lay there by hundreds; but we could kiss her shadow as it fell, and lay our heads on the pillow again content.' What poetry there is in these men! I think I told you of another, who said: 'Before she came there was such cussin' and swearin'; and after that, it was as holy as a church.' That consoling word or two, that gentle 'nod and smile' in passing, were precisely the tokens of sympathy that would come with such homefelt charm to those manly hearts from a face possessing the emotional expression which we can conceive it naturally to have, just the woman with just the countenance to exercise an almost magical moral influence over men's minds. We are told, eye witnesses have averred, that it was singular to remark how, when men, frenzied, perhaps by their wounds and disease, had worked themselves into a passionate refusal to submit to necessary operations, a few calm sentences of hers seemed at once to allay the storm; and the men would submit willingly to the painful ordeal they had to undergo." Noble being! Exactly that blended firmness and gentleness which makes a woman's nature so all potent in its beneficial ascendancy over manhood. Rough, brave fellows, that would have resisted like iron any amount of men's persuasion, would melt at once into submission at a "few calm sentences" from those lips of hers. We can fancy the mouth, capable of smiles, or quivering with deepest feeling, compressed into resolute steadfastness, as it persuaded the men into reasonable acquiescence with what was for their good, while betraying the latent sympathy with their every pang.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE is a woman for every living woman to be proud of calling sister, and she herself is one who would not disdain to allow the claim of sisterhood from the very lowliest of her sex

Long before Miss NIGHTINGALE returned from the East, and she would not hear of going back to England until the war was over; although her health and strength were so far impaired that when a yacht was placed at her disposal by Lord WARD to admit of her taking temporary change of air in sea excursions to recruit her for further work, she had to be carried down to the vessel carefully and reverently, in the arms of the men, amidst their blessings and prayers for her speedy recovery—the nation's gratitude could not be restrained from its eager desire to bestow some public token of acknowledgment towards a woman, who, they felt, had earned so imperative a title to their affectionate thanks. A testimonial of some sort was agreed upon as the only means of exhibiting their unanimous feeling, and of permitting every one to contribute their share in the offering. But of what was it to consist? Sums of money to a lady in affluent circumstances, would be futile; ornaments to one whose chosen sphere was by the bedside of the sick, the poor and the dying, would be idle. Any gift to herself, who had given her most precious possessions, her time, her attentions, her sympathy to others was not to be thought of. In the first place, it was like an attempt to reward that which was beyond reward; to pay for that which was a free donation, and, moreover, Miss NIGHTINGALE herself distinctly declined receiving anything *for herself*. The only thing that remained, then, was to raise a fund for benevolent purposes, and to place it at her disposal, that she might appropriate it according as her own philanthropic heart and admirable practical judgment should think best. Public meetings were called, presided over by a prince of the blood royal, and one who had been a personal witness of Miss NIGHTINGALE'S grand work in the East; and attended by peers, members of Parliament, and some of the highest men in professional repute. They debated the question of the proposed "Nightingale fund" in the noblest spirit of consideration—consideration for the delicate feelings of her who was the object of this testimonial of a nation's gratitude, and consideration for those who were desirous of making this public proffer of their homage. It was decided that a "fund to enable her to establish an institution for the training, sustenance and protection of nurses and hospital attendants" would be the best form for this national testimonial to take, and a copy of the proceedings was sent out to Miss NIGHTINGALE. Her own reply will best express the feelings with which she received it:

SCUTARI BARRACK HOSPITAL, Jan. 6, 1856.

DEAR MRS. HERBERT: In answer to your letter (which followed me to the Crimea and back to Scutari) proposing to me undertaking of a training school for nurses, I will first beg to say that it is impossible for me to express what I have felt in regard to the sympathy and confidence shown to me by the originators and supporters of this scheme. Exposed as I am to be misinterpreted and misunderstood, in a field of action in which the work is new, complicated, and distinct from many who sit in judgment upon it—it is, indeed, an abiding support to have such sympathy and such appreciation brought home to me in the midst of labor and difficulties all but overpowering. I must add, however, that my present work is such as I would never desert for any other, so long as I see room to believe that what I may do here is unfinished. May I then beg you to express to the Committee that I accept their proposal, providing that I may do so on their understanding of this great uncertainty, as to when it will be possible for me to carry it out.

Believe me to be yours very truly,
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

* * * *

Thus minutely did this gentle-hearted woman enter into the griefs and wants of those only indirectly connected with her self-appointed work; in the midst of all her arduous duties, present and immediate, she could still find time for consolation and assistance to those at a distance, even in veriest details. Among all her anxieties, responsibilities, and more vital affairs, also, she found opportunity to attend to intelligential needs; for on one occasion, we find from a letter written in the camp before Sebastopol during the Spring of 1856, that "through the exertions of Miss NIGHTINGALE, a considerable quantity of school materials, such as maps and slates, was supplied to the schools." From her own stores she supplied books and games to cheer the dull hours of convalescence; and was foremost in every plan for affording the men harmless recreation. On her responsibility she advanced from the "Times Fund" the necessary sum for completing the erection of the Inkermann Café; she aided the active senior chaplain in establishing a library and school-room, and warmly supported him in getting up evening lectures for the men. She took an interest in their private affairs, and forwarded their little savings to their families in England at a time when there was no provision for sending home small sums; she wrote letters for the sick, took charge of bequests for the dying, and punctually forwarded these legacies of affection to relatives; she studied the comfort of those who recovered, and had a tent made for such of them as were permitted to take the air, from the searching rays of an eastern sun,—moreover, enduring the mortification of a refusal of the hospital authorities to have this tent put up. Her activity of intelligence was almost miraculous; one of its personal observers, Dr. PINCUFFS, declares: "I believe that there never was a severe case of any kind that escaped her notice; and sometimes it was wonderful to see her at the bedside of a patient who had been admitted perhaps but an hour before, and of whose arrival one would hardly have supposed it possible she could already be cognizant."

And now the time approaches when her noble duty in the East came to a close, by the declaration of peace. The date of her intended return to England was kept a profound secret, out of dread of that publicity which she has ever carefully shunned. Not only were the day and the spot of her probable landing preserved unknown, lest the popular welcome that would have greeted her arrival should take place; but desirous of maintaining the strictest incognito, she refused the offer of a passage in a British man-of-war, and embarked on board a French vessel, passing through France by night, and traveling through her own country unrecognized, until she arrived at her own home in Derbyshire, on Friday, Aug. 15, 1856. The respect observed towards her evident desire for privacy is well expressed in some graceful stanzas that appeared in *Punch* for Aug. 28, 1856.

THE NIGHTINGALE'S RETURN.

BY MR. TOM TAYLOR.

Most blessed things come silently, and silently depart;
Noiseless steals springtime on the year, and comfort on the heart;
And still, and light, and gentle, like a dew, the rain must be,
To quicken seed in furrow, and blossom upon tree.

Nile has its foaming rapids, freshets from mountain snows,
But where his streams breed fruitfulness, serene and calm it flows,
And when he overbrims, to cheer his banks on either side,
You scarce can mark, so gradual, the swelling of his tide.

The wings of angels make no stir, as they ply their work of love:
But by the balm they shed around, we know them that they move.
God spake not in the thunder, nor in the crushing blast,
His utterance was in the "still small voice," that came at last

So she, our sweet Saint Florence, modest and still and calm,
With no parade of martyr's cross, no pomp of martyr's palm,
To the place of plague and famine, foulness and wounds, and pain,
Went out upon her gracious toil, and so returns again.

No shouting crowds about her path, no multitude's hot breath,
To feed with wind of vanity, the doubtful fires of faith;
Her path by hands official all unsmoothed, her aims decried
By the Levites, who, when need was, passed on the other side.

When titles, pensions, orders, with random hand are showered,
'Tis well that save with blessings, she still should walk undowered.
What title like her own sweet name, with the music all its own?
What order like the halo by her good deeds round her thrown?

Like her own bird—all voiceless, while the daylight songsters trill,
Sweet singer in the darkness, when all songs else are still—
She on that night of suffering, that chilled other hearts to stone,
Came with soft step and gentle speech, yet wise and firm of tone.

Think of the prayers for her, that to the praying heart came back
In rain of blessings, seeming still to spring upon her track;
The comfort of her graciousness to those whose road to death
Was dark and doubtful, till she showed the light of love and faith.

Then leave her to the quiet she has chosen; she demands
No greeting from our brazen throats, and vulgar clapping hands.
Leave her to the still comfort the saints know, that have striven;
What are our earthly honors? Her honors are in heaven.

There was one gracious welcome that Miss NIGHTINGALE could not but accept, and that was from the royal lady who was the sovereign head of the army, which had so long been the especial object of Miss NIGHTINGALE'S devoted care. A visit of some days at Balmoral, where the Queen was then staying, in highland seclusion and enjoyment, was spent by Miss NIGHTINGALE in the sunshine of kindly favor; being treated, during her sojourn there, with the most marked distinction by her Majesty and every member of the royal family.

Since her return home, Miss NIGHTINGALE'S name has met the public ear but in quiet deeds of practical goodness consistent with her whole career. Her own letters best serve to show the single-minded views that actuate her. When a desire was testified by some of the workingmen of Sheffield, to erect a monument in that town to the memory of their countrymen who fell in the Crimea, application was made to Miss NIGHTINGALE, through her relative, Miss SHORE, of Meersbrook Hall, requesting that she would consent to lay the foundation stone. Miss NIGHTINGALE'S reply was this:

LEA HURST, Matlock, Oct. 23, 1856.

MY DEAR LYDIA: The purpose mentioned to me in your letter has my deepest sympathy. It would have been most congenial to my feelings, on my return from the death-beds of so many brave men, to take part in it. I shall be with the men of Sheffield in spirit whenever they execute their proposed plan. It is with real pain that I feel compelled to decline the privilege which they offer me, of laying the first stone. But I believe I shall best honor the cause of those brave dead by abstaining from appearing to court that publicity which I consider to have been my greatest impediment in the work I have been engaged in for their sakes; impeding it by arousing in some minds care for worldly distinctions. I will ask you to give this letter to Mr. OVEREND; and I should be glad that Mr. OVEREND should make known to those who had expressed a desire that I should lay the first stone, my reasons and my sorrow for not doing so; and I should say also that I feel an especial regret in declining this at Sheffield, from old and dear family recollections connected with the place. I must apologize for so late an answer, as I have only just returned home.

Pray believe me, my dear LYDIA,
Very truly yours,
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Enclosed was a check for £20 towards the object proposed.

These letters of Miss NIGHTINGALE are singularly auto-characteristic; they exhibit that beautiful union of vigor and gentleness, firm decision and quiet modesty, fine judgment and enthusiastic feeling, which compose her womanly character.

A striking instance of the right-minded firmness and spirit she could display when occasion demanded self-assertion, is contained in a letter which accompanied the one that she wrote from Scutari, accepting the original proposal of the "Nightingale Fund." The remarks in this subjoined letter appeared to the Committee (to use their own expression,) "so replete with sound common sense, that they used the permission they had received to quote them." These are her words:

"The confidence which the subscribers to this fund have shown me has been so generous and extraordinary that it is perhaps hardly necessary for me to allude to a very natural letter, which I am told has been printed, to the effect that I must forward a prospectus of what I am going to do, before I can expect to have money subscribed to do it. I think this perfectly reasonable if I originally had *asked* for the money, which of course I did not. But to furnish a cut-and-dried prospectus of my plans, situated as I am here, when I cannot look forward a month, much less a year, is what I would not if I could, and could not if I would. I would not if I could, because everything which succeeds is not the production of a scheme of rules and regulations made beforehand, but of a mind observing and adapting itself to wants and events. I could not if I would, because it is simply impossible to find time in the midst of one overpowering work to digest and concoct another; and if it could be done it would be simply bad, and to be hereafter altered or destroyed."

In these few pithy sentences lies the clue to understand much that is almost incomprehensible, in the wondrous magnitude, difficulty and complication of the work that Miss NIGHTINGALE achieved. She possesses that mind capable of "observing and adapting itself to wants and events," the power of seizing at once the scope and necessities of emergencies as they arise; the courage and ability to meet them, and the faculty of fastening the attention upon that particular work which demands immediate doing. The being able to concentrate the whole thought upon the present act in hand, to cope with it promptly, and to execute it solely —one thing at a time—is the way to perform these wonders of accumulated achievement. Probably no one—not even eye witnesses of the perplexities and painful duties that surrounded her—will ever be able fully to conceive the amount of spirit toil as well as body toil which that truly called "incomparable woman" went through, while carrying out her great design in the East; and, therefore, it is next to impossible duly to estimate the true bulk of what she accomplished; but even so far as we can discern of that which she effected, it is a marvel of womanly achievement.

It was just one of those extraordinary tasks, entirely out of the ordinary course of events, that none but a woman could execute, yet that not one woman in ten millions could have performed. It required a woman's tenderness, a woman's delicacy, a woman's instinct of discernment in its nursing ministry; while it required the intellect, the moral command, and the nerve, rarely to be found united in woman, necessary to meet the multifarious difficulties it involved.

The grand point in Miss NIGHTINGALE'S character is this rare combination of invincible spirit and softest charity. Her high spirit is of the noblest sort; it gives her perfect control over herself and others, temper, patience, endurance in herself, courage, firmness, influence with others. Her charity is of the largest kind; it includes forbearance, gentleness, loving sympathy with all her human brethren. It inspired her with the divine desire to soothe care, to minister to sickness, to cheer and console death itself; it taught her how to alleviate distress in the living, and even how best to comfort survivors.

The liberal-minded, as well as liberal-hearted, way in which this lady confers her benevolences, may be illustrated by the following incident and letter. There is a charitable institution in France, called the *Œuvre de Notre Dame D'Orient*, under the direction of the Abbè LEGENDRE, almoner of the Hospital of Bourbonne-les-bains, a town where a great number of military men are accustomed to resort every year for the benefit of the waters. On the formation of a relief fund, destined to ameliorate the condition of infirm soldiers after they are discharged from the hospital, Miss NIGHTINGALE forwarded her donation of a hundred francs through Lady FOX STRANGWAYS, widow of the General who was killed at Inkermann, the donation being accompanied by this letter, addressed to the Abbe LEGENDRE:

SIR: I feel the warmest sympathy with you in the touching object of your work, and I am happy to join in it to the limited extent which my own engagements allow. I received, too, from the excellent religious ladies who were attached to the French army in the East, so mank tokens of their friendship, they gave me their assistance with such entire self-denial, and lightened my hard task in the hospitals with so much devotedness, that I shall always seek any opportunity of showing my gratitude to France, and to her brave children, whom I have been taught by those ladies to love and respect.

I am Sir, yours truly,
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

From slight but significant circumstances, constantly transpiring, the public may gather how faithfully and steadily Miss NIGHTINGALE is persevering in the lofty course she has adopted as that of her life's aim. They find that she is quietly adding to those stores of practical knowledge and experience, which she has hitherto so effectively devoted to the service of her suffering fellow creatures, and which she evidently purposes dedicating to their cause, when the "Nightingale Fund" shall have placed munificent means at her command for the farther carrying out of her vast design. By occasional tidings of her movements, we find her occupied in visiting surgical hospitals, examining medical wards, inspecting infirmaries, and continually treasuring up fresh opportunities for observation and administration. Like a truly great and modest mind—hers never thinks it can cease to learn.

With such a nature,—at once so humble, yet reliant, so tender, yet powerful and energetic, so devoted, so firm and so liberal, Miss NIGHTINGALE will doubtless effect beneficial results to her species now unforseen in their full extent. She who appropriated her own fortune with a lavish hand to the work she had undertaken, will assuredly distribute with judicious outlay sums of large amount committed to her disposal.

God direct and speed her in her new task, as He manifestly guided and protected her through the previous one! His blessing rests upon such single-souled beings as FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE; and it visibly reëmanates through the multiplied blessings His grace enables her to shed upon mankind.

Not only in the direct benefits conferred by such a woman as Miss NIGHTINGALE does her sacred commission stand revealed; but in the indirect effects produced by her example is her Heaven-sent goodness presented to the world. It is this thought—that she is an evidence of her Creator's vouchsafements to his creatures—that Miss NIGHTINGALE must submit to the gaze of admiring humanity. It must reconcile her to have her motives canvassed, her character scrutinized, her actions applauded; and, moreover, when her modest delicacy would shrink from homage, let her benignly remember that gratitude is an irrepressible feeling, and must be yielded its eager and enthusiastic utterance.

In FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE all the world glorifies a woman who embodies the principle of devotion, in the widest sense of the word; true devoutness to God,—worshipping Him by best service, in benefiting her fellow mortals, and fervent consecration of herself to a high and immortal cause.

An Express Robber Arrested—Shrewd Practice of a Detective.

The Chicago *Press* of the 15th says: "About two months ago the American Express Company was robbed of a considerable sum of money at Tolona, on the Illinois Central Railway, under the following circumstances: A collecting agent of the house of RICHARDS, CRUMBACK & SHAW, in this city, reached Tolona, and having more money than he desired to carry upon his person, placed the sum of $509 in the hands of ORRIN F. JONES, the Express Company's agent, to be forwarded to this city. This was on Sunday morning. On Sunday evening, JONES went with his wife to a neighbor's house on a visit, leaving the money locked up in a trunk. On their return they found (as they stated) that the house had been broken into, the trunk broken open, and the money stolen. This version of the affair was sent to the agents of the Express Company in this city, who thereupon engaged C. P. BRADLEY & Co., to investigate the matter. Mr. BRADLEY sent a detective to Tolona, who proceeded to examine the house of JONES, and found that the back door had been opened by forcing off the lock, and the trunk, which was said to have contained the money, had been forcibly opened and considerably broken in the process. There were some circumstances, however, which led the detective to suspect that the burglar, whoever he might be, had broken open the door from the *inside*, instead of the outside. The greater mischief done to its fastenings appeared to be on that side. And this suspicion gave rise to another—that the Express agent himself might know more about the matter than he had yet thought proper to reveal.

After fully satisfying himself on this point, JONES and his wife were both arrested and brought to this city. They, however, persisted in denying all knowledge of the matter, reiterated their statement in regard to the burglary, and could be made to say nothing further. If guilty, the secret was locked in their own breasts, where they seemed determined to keep it. At length, stratagem was resorted to. The detective, receiving full liberty to act at his own discretion, proceeded cautiously to propose a division of the spoils, holding out as an inducement the fact that he (JONES) could never make use of the money himself without incurring imminent risk of detection, as BRADLEY was satisfied of his guilt and was determined to keep watch of him. In this way, JONES was induced to reveal to the detective that the money might be found buried near his house in Tolono. The detective accordingly proceeded to the spot and on making search, found the money buried in a tin oyster-can. He returned to Chicago, but in the meantime JONES had left the city and gone no one knew whither.

Two or three weeks afterwards, a letter was received from JONES, requesting the detective (to whom it was written) to forward JONES' share of the money to some place in Ohio. The detective answered, still pretending to be an accomplice, that he must come to Chicago to get the money, as it would not be safe to send it by mail. Accordingly, JONES and his wife made their appearance yesterday, were arrested, and sent to Urbana, in Champaign County, for examination upon the charge of larceny. The machinery which resulted in the finding out and arrest of the parties was certainly managed with great shrewdness and skill."

Southern Views of the Pacific Railroad—Attack on Senator Gwin.

From the Richmond South.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 13, 1857.

The recommendation made in the annual Executive message for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific by direct appropriations by the Government, is the subject of some curious remark, as so directly antagonistic to the economical views of other portions of the message, and so inconsistent in spirit and effect with the development the President makes of the depressed condition of the public revenue. Mr. BUCHANAN is sensibly approaching the close of a long political life, and is naturally anxious to accomplish some great national enterprise—whether it be the annexation of Cuba or the building of a Pacific Railroad —that shall survive the party history of his Administration and signalize it to posterity. But this he will find is difficult to accomplish by public expenditures of such an enormous character as the appropriation of "land or money, or both," to build a railroad, which, if left to the private enterprise of the country, would be more safely and satisfactorily constructed.

Advices have been received at the Department of the Interior, which convey the inference that the Nebraska wagon road has at this time been nearly completed. A letter from Mr. GEO L. STILES, superintendent of the road, dated on the 10th of last month, says that the party had been embarrassed and retarded in the construction of the bridges by the wet weather and snow-storms; but that he expected, notwithstanding the embarrassments with which he had been heretofore surrounded, to complete by the 1st instant all the bridges from the Platte to Dacotah City, with perhaps a single exception.

The charge which a sense of duty constrained your correspondent to make, in a former letter, against the public honor of a member of the Senate, is a serious one, and it is due to the dignity of the body in which the Senator sits that he should render some explanation of it. The facts, as they at present appear, are, that Dr. GWIN, of California, had secured his election to the United States Senate by signing a release to his colleague of his entire share of Federal patronage, and that this engagement (though perhaps voidable on the ground of public morals,) has been palpably violated by the Senator in making two recommendations for office to the Secretary of the Navy. So I charge the fact to be, and so the files of the Department will prove. The recommendations are in writing, over the Senator's sign-manual, and for appointments at the Navy Yard at Mare Island, California; and copies can be obtained, if necessary, to substantiate the charge.

I will add one fact more in relation to Dr. GWIN, by merely saying that it was hardly to be expected, from his antecedents referred to, that he would have ventured upon so public and pretentious a display of honorable sensitiveness as to have gone to the State Department and asked for an interview to protest his convictions that the Fillibuster expeditions should be pursued with fire and sword, because of their prejudice to the public honor of the country.

Utah Matters—Captain Van Vleit on his Way West.

From the St. Louis Republican. Dec. 12.

Captan VAN VLEIT, U. S. A., arrived in this city, Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, breakfasted and was off again for the West at 8 o'clock, A. M., on the Pacific cars. He was just from Washington, and the presumption is that he did not stop a moment on the route. Such rapid movements have, it may be, reference to the operations of the army marching against Utah, although it is possible that he may be the bearer of instructions to General DENVER, the Secretary, or to General HARNEY, in command of the United States troops in Kansas Territory.

There seems to be a very general concurrence in the propriety of the recommendation of the President, that an additional military force should be raised and organized, with a view to the suppression of the rebellion in Utah Territory. We see no opposition from any quarter, and we doubt whether any will be made, to the formation of such an army as will enforce respect for the laws and the civil authorities in Utah Territory, and in a little while we shall see evidence of preparation for the march. The sooner these preparations are begun the better it will be for the success of the expedition, and it may be that the position of Colonel JOHNSON'S army in the passes leading to Great Salt Lake City will imperatively demand an early march of troops for his relief. He has said that he will not fall back from the position he now occupies, but he may be prevented from going on, and succor from this quarter will be absolutely necessary. It should not be concealed from the people that his command is in a position of great danger, liable to constant assaults from the enemy, and still more exposed to suffering from the snows and cold weather, and, if the Mormons should be successful in cutting off the supplies, to starvation.

We presume that movements will at once be made to concentrate an army of at least 5,000 men at Fort Leavenworth, with a view to an early Spring campaign. If so, there will be stirring times in this State, and along our frontier, from which a great portion of the supplies must come.

THE SHORT-CREDIT SYSTEM—MEETING OF WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOSTON.—The Boston *Traveller* of the 16th says: "A meeting of importers, wholesale dealers and jobbers of millinery, fancy and trimming goods, &c., was held yesterday forenoon. The subject before the meeting was that of reducing the term of credit, with other matters of interest to the trade. A Committee appointed at a previous meeting submitted a preamble and constitution for an Association to be known as the 'Jobbers' Fraternity,' to be composed of Boston jobbers, who shall act together for the benefit of the trade. A debate arose upon the subject of adopting the four months' credit system. The general feeling seemed to be in favor of a reduction of the time of credit to four months; but there was a hesitation by individuals to take a pledge to that extent, unless all the dealers would sign it. Finally the meeting decided to pass a resolution that the present condition and general interests of the trade require that the credit given by the jobbers of dry goods in Boston should be reduced as much as possible, and that they recommend the adoption of the terms of credit to four months."

Mail robberies have been discovered between Portland and Boston. A letter in the Portland *Advertiser* says a money inclosure sent from Portland to Boston on the 14th of October, has never been received, and other losses are discovered, but the robber is unknown.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Message of Gov. Stanton to the Territorial Legislature.

LECOMPTON, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.

Fellow-citizens of the Council and House of Representatives:

In the absence of the Governor, who, by leave of the President, has gone for a short time to Washington, on important public business, and while thus temporarily clothed, by the Organic Act, with all the powers and duties of the Chief Executive office of the Territory, I find myself compelled, by a sense of duty, to call you together, in order that you may adopt prompt legislative measures to avert the calamities which imminently threaten the public peace. From the representations of a majority of your own bodies, as well as from other information of an authentic character, I have reason to know that recent events have produced a profound agitation of the public mind, and that a sense of wrong and injustice, whether well or ill-founded, and an apprehension of greater evils to arise therefrom, have aroused the people of the Territory to a condition of dangerous excitement. The proceedings of the late Constitutional Convention are the immediate cause of this trouble and alarm.

The law passed at the last session of the Legislative Assembly, providing for the organization of a Convention to frame a Constitution for the government of Kansas as one of the States of the Union, was adopted at a period when, unfortunately, the people of the Territory were divided by a bitter hostility, resulting from the previous state of commotion and civil war. In consequence of this embittered feeling, and the mutual distrust naturally thereby engendered, one of the parties, constituting a large majority of the people, refrained almost entirely from any participation in the proceedings instituted under the law aforesaid. The census therein provided for was imperfectly obtained from an unwilling people, in nineteen counties of the Territory; while in the remaining counties, being also nineteen in number, from various causes, no attempt was made to comply with the law. In some instances, people and officers were alike averse to the proceeding; in others, the officers neglected or refused to act; and in some, there was but a small population, and no efficient organization, enabling the people to secure a representation in the Convention. Under the operation of all these causes combined, a census list was obtained of only nine thousand two hundred and fifty-one legal voters, confined to precisely one-half the counties of the Territory, though these, undoubtedly, contained much the larger part of the population.

At the election which followed in pursuance of the law, only two thousand two hundred persons, being less than one-fourth of the registered voters, participated, in any manner, in the choice of delegates, either by voting for those elected, or for other persons. The average aggregate vote, in favor of the successful candidates, was about eighteen hundred.

It thus appears, that in the election of the 15th June last, for delegates to the Convention, the great mass of the people refrained from voting, and left the whole proceeding, with all its important consequences, to the active minority, under whose auspices the law had been enacted, and also executed, so far as that could be done by the Executive officers, without the concurrence of a majority of the people.

That the refusal of the majority to go into the election for delegates was unfortunate, is now too apparent to be denied. It has produced all the evils and dangers of the present critical hour. It has enabled a body of men, not actually representing the opinion of the people, though regularly and legitimately clothed with their authority, to prepare for them a form of government, and to withhold the greater part of its most important provisions from the test of popular judgment and sanction. It has created the present profound excitement, consequent upon the apprehension that Congress may admit the State under this Constitution, and that the people of Kansas may be thus forced to submit to the operation of a fundamental law in the adoption of which they have had no actual participation.

It is not my purpose, nor is it necessary, to inquire how far either of the parties into which the people were unhappily divided upon the proceedings in question, was justifiable in the course pursued. The only important question which seems now to concern the people, or their representatives, is, as to the legal and political effect of the facts as stated, whether they do, or do not, impose upon the whole people an obligation to accept the work of the Convention, and to acquiesce in its plan of adopting the Constitution and sending it up to Congress for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union.

If a Convention, organized as this was, can be considered as embodying in itself the sovereignty of the people, the difficulty is undoubtedly insuperable, and the omission of the majority to vote last June is past all present remedy. But, in my judgment, such a position cannot be successfully maintained. The fundamental principle of popular self-government, and especially of that "Republican form" which the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every member of the confederacy, excludes the possibility of the delegation or transfer of their sovereignty, by the people, to any authority whatever. In its very nature, that sovereignty which erects Governments and endows them with their legitimate powers, can be exercised only by the people themselves. It is incapable of alienation, and is as inseparably inherent in the body of the people as are personal identity and independent will in each individual.

The people cannot divest themselves of it, any more than an individual can divest himself of his own moral responsibility. Any other theory would involve the absurdity of the possible subjection of the sovereign to its delegated agent. For if the sovereignty be actually delegated or transferred, it may evidently be used to enslave the sovereign people themselves. If the Convention could enact a Constitution, and put it in force of its own authority, it could readily adopt and perpetuate the most tyrannical provisions; for if the Constitution, as in this case, may be made permanent until 1868, it might equally be made perpetual and unalterable.

In its essential character, when about to frame a State Government, the sovereignty of the people of a Territory is identical with that of the people of a State. It must necessarily be equally as plenary and independent: otherwise, the new State would not stand upon an equality with the old ones. The perfect equality of all the members of the Confederacy is the very basis of the Federal Constitution. It is true that a Territory cannot become a State of the Union without the consent of Congress. But this discretion on the part of Congress, does not imply the power to dictate institutions to the people of the Territory, or in any way to restrain, or limit, or force their sovereignty in the exercise of its high function of framing its own State Government. The only rightful power which Congress has in the premises is, to determine when the new community is sufficiently mature to assume an independent government, and to recognize the identity of the people in their new form of a State.

The clause of the Constitution guaranteeing to the States a "republican form of Government," imposes the obligation to protect the people in their sovereignty, and to prevent its alienation, if that were possible, as a departure from the true republican form. Congress, therefore, has no rightful power to accept a State Government, which has not received the sanction of the people who are to live under it. The attempt to exercise such a power would be a plain violation of the Constitution. It would be none the less a usurpation, because the people might afterwards regain their violated sovereignty.

The instances in which Congress has recognized and received new States, without the actual submission of their Constitutions to the vote of the people, are not necessarily in conflict with the principles now asserted. Doubtless if the people of a territory should quietly acquiesce in the adoption of a Constitution passed for them, they might thus give very satisfactory evidence of their approbation. But no instance can be found on record, of a Constitution accepted by Congress, against the will of a majority of the people, expressed in any distinct manner whatever.

It is not intended herein to assume, that the people of the Territory are opposed to the Constitution which is to be submitted, in a certain form, on the 21st instant. It is sufficient for the occasion which now convenes the Legislative Assembly, and for the purpose of this communication, that there is wide-spread dissatisfaction, threatening to disturb the tranquillity of the people. If there be any means of preventing the discord and possible violence, which are so seriously apprehended, as the result of the partial and imperfect election authorized to be held at the time named, under the authority of the Constitutional Convention, it is the solemn duty of the Legislature to ascertain and adopt the measures most effectual for that end.

What appropriate and efficient measure can be adopted, in the existing emergency, is a question not without difficulty. Some have proposed a repeal of the act of the last Legislature, under which the Convention assembled and performed its functions. But inasmuch as that law has been partially executed, it is doubtful whether an act of repeal would have the effect intended. It is certain, that if the Constitution were to be really submitted to the people, and they should ratify it by their vote, a legislative repeal, between the dates of the submission and of the election, would not affect the validity of the sovereign act of ratification.

The true purpose which, in my judgment, ought to control your legislation on the present occasion, and that which is, perhaps, the most pertinent and practicable within your power, is *to provide for the regular and legitimate exercise of the sovereignty of the people, on those points in which the Convention has attempted to trammel or restrain it*—in other words, to provide *for a direct vote*, under your own authority, upon the adoption of the Constitution which is to be partially submitted, on the 21st inst., under the authority of the Constitutional Convention.

I have already expressed the grave doubts I entertain as to the power of the Legislature in any manner to interfere with the proceedings of the Convention. But there can be no question as to your authority to provide by a suitable law, for a fair expression of the will of the people, upon the vital question of approving the Constitution. That highest act of sovereignty, the act of delegating appropriate powers in the best form of words and with the proper limitations, to a State organization, so deeply involves the dearest rights and interests of the people, that the very safety of our whole system of self-government demands, in all cases, but especially where any doubt or dissatisfaction prevails, an unequivocal ratification of the Constitution to be adopted.

Perhaps a majority of the people may accept the instrument now before them, in one or the other of the forms in which it is presented by the Convention. In that case, there could be no ground of complaint; for I doubt not the whole people will cheerfully acquiesce in the will of the majority, fairly ascertained. On the other hand, if the people should decide against the Constitution in both forms, it would not be possible for Congress, without a violation of all popular rights, to admit Kansas into the Union under it. The way would then be fairly open for the passage of any other appropriate measure, by virtue of which the people, relieved from all former embarrassments, could elect their delegates to a Convention, and establish their own institutions, in their own way, in accordance with the provisions of the organic act, and the fundamental principles of self-government.

It is difficult to see what objection could be raised to such a law, passed at the present time, and to be executed cotemporaneously with the vote upon the Constitution, as provided by the Convention. That body itself had its existence from the authority of the Legislative Assembly. This constitutes its whole title to regularity and legitimacy; for no valid claim can be based upon any supposed recognition by the people, inasmuch as the great majority of them refrained from all participation in the election. If that Convention, thus deriving its authority solely from the Legislative enactment which called it into existence, can send up to Congress a Constitution for the State of Kansas, without actually submitting it to the people, the same Legislature may, with equal regularity and legality, provide for the independent vote of the people upon the actual ratification of the instrument which is sought to be imposed upon them. It is not to be supposed that Congress will disregard the voice of the people, legally expressed in the manner proposed, whether its decision shall be for or against the Constitution.

In pursuance of these views I recommend the passage of a law, directing an election to be held, either under existing regulations, or in pursuance of other suitable provisions to be expressed in the act, in which the people shall be authorized to vote for the Constitution, in either of the forms presented by the Convention and also against that Constitution in both forms. As any law attempting to control the officers of the Convention and those acting under them, would be of more than doubtful validity, and might be wholly disregarded by them, it would be prudent to provide for a separate proceeding under different officers, but it might be of great convenience to the people, and of some efficiency for the objects in view, to hold this election at the same time, and at the same places provided for in the proclamation of the President of the late Convention, in order that the result may be communicated to Congress, at the earliest practicable moment, as the sovereign will of the people of Kansas.

It would seem to me, that this single act will be sufficient to meet this whole emergency, and to dispel the excitement which now threatens the peace of the Territory. If it be adopted, substantially in the form proposed, without any embarrassing adjuncts calculated to arouse prejudice and to produce discord, the earnest directness and unity of the act, looking alone to the one great and rightful end of ascertaining the true will of the people and securing its ascendancy, cannot fail to commend it to the approbation of all patriotic hearts in the Territory and throughout the Union.

The laws now prevailing in this Territory provide for the proper punishment of illegal and fraudulent voting; but there is no provision which will reach the case of fraudulent returns. The case of the late Oxford precinct, in Johnson county, was an enormity so great that it has nowhere been defended or justified. Yet the evil consequences of it are seen in the fact, that even the late Convention has been so far imposed upon, that in its apportionment for the State Legislature under the Constitution, it has assigned to Johnson County four Representatives, which must necessarily be based on the notoriously false returns from that County. In order to meet the apprehensions naturally growing out of these circumstances, I recommend the adoption of a provision, making it felony, with suitable punishment, for any judge or clerk of election knowingly to place on the poll books the names of persons not actually present and voting, or otherwise corruptly to make false returns, either of the election held by order of the Convention, or of any other election to be held in this Territory.

I cannot close this communication without expressing my deep regret that the absence of the Governor, in this grave emergency, will deprive you of the benefit of his wise and patriotic counsel. His great experience in public affairs, his profound knowledge of the causes and effects of political action, would have been of infinite service to the Territory in this dangerous crisis. Upon all occasions, where he has addressed the people, officially or otherwise, upon the affairs of the Territory, he has uniformly proclaimed his determination to exert all his official power and all his personal influence, to secure to the people of Kansas the right to decide fully and independently, upon the adoption of their own institutions. Although my authority as Acting Governor is wholly independent of his, and cannot commit him in any way for my acts, I conceive that in taking the responsible step of calling you together and making the recommendations now submitted, I am but following to its logical conclusion his whole policy, in all of which I have heretofore cordially concurred.

That your labors may be directed to the attainment of only good ends, that a benign Providence may preside over your deliberations, and give you wisdom and moderation, and forbearance, such as shall be appropriate and efficient to allay the excitement and dispel the dangers which surround this distracted community, is the earnest hope and prayer with which I commit to you the grave interests upon which you are called to act.

FRED. P. STANTON.

The Kansas Legislature.

The following is the appeal to Secretary STANTON to convene the Legislature of Kansas:

TERRITORY OF KANSAS, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1857.

To Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, acting Governor of the Territory of Kansas:

The undersigned, a majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, elected by law on the 5th day of October last, would respectfully represent: That they believe the peace of the said Territory is in imminent danger, and that violence and bloodshed can only be averted by the immediate assembling of the Territorial Legislature, inasmuch as it will have legal authority to provide by law for the unjust and extraordinary emergency forced upon us by the action of the so-called Constitutional Convention, lately in session at Lecompton.

As the Representatives of the People of Kansas, duly elected and commissioned, we take the liberty of frankly stating to your Excellency that we shall not deem it necessary or proper, if you call an extra session of the said Legislative Assembly, agreeably to our urgent and earnest request, to meet the present extraordinary crisis in our Territorial history, for the said Legislature to enter upon or engage in any business other than that which may be necessary, in our judgment to counteract, as far as we can legally, the proceedings for the *pretended* submission of the so called Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the people, or to give the *bona fide* citizens of the Territory a fair and impartial opportunity, through the ballot-box, of expressing themselves in favor of or against that instrument. The regular session being so near at hand, any other business, however important, may, without great detriment to the public, be postponed until that time. All of which is respectfully submitted.

With kind regards, we are very truly yours,

G. W. DEITZLER,
LYMAN ALLEN,
JOHN SPEER.

(And upwards of thirty other members.)

To this was appended the following:

The undersigned, citizens of Kansas, having read the foregoing representations of the members elect of the Territorial Legislature, heartily concur in their opinion, and respectfully join with their Representatives in requesting your Excellency to convene the said Legislature to meet the extraordinary exigency thus forced upon us.

With great respect, we are respectfully yours,

G. W. BROWN,
J. H. LANE,
C. ROBINSON,
G. W. SMITH,

And several hundred other citizens of the Territory.

Democratic Sentiment in Kansas.

From the Leavenworth Journal.

We learn that A. C. DAVIS and JOHN A. HALDERMAN, members elect of the Council, and A. B. HAZZARD, H. B. DENMAN, SILAS ARMSTRONG, A. B. BARTLETT, and one or two others, members elect of the House of Representatives in the next Territorial Legislature, are redeeming the pledges they made to the people of this county during the late canvass by opposing the Lecompton Constitution, not because of any fault in the instrument itself, but because it is not submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. We are glad to see the Democratic delegates from Leavenworth take this manly stand.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met on Wednesday evening; President CLANCY in the Chair.

Alderman ADAMS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Special Committee be appointed to devise plans, and cause to be refitted, the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen; and that the sum of $1,000 be and is hereby appropriated for such purpose.

Alderman COULTER offered the following as a substitute:

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of New-York at its recent session passed an act altering the Charter of this City, creating an additional branch of the Common Council of this City, namely the Aldermen of the Aldermanic District; therefore,

Resolved, That the room formerly occupied by the late Board of Assistant Aldermen be, and is hereby appropriated for the use of said Board of Aldermanic Representatives, and that the same be properly fitted up under the direction of Charles Devlin, Esq., and that the sum of $1,500 be, and the same is hereby appropriated for said purpose.

Alderman WILSON claimed that the substitute was necessary. The Legislature had created some Aldermanic Aldermen from Districts, but they had not abolished the office of "Ward Aldermen." Those "Ward Aldermen" who had been elected for two years would probably continue to serve out their terms; and therefore it would be necessary to furnish a room for the newly elected "Aldermanic District Aldermen."

Alderman TUCKER thought the substitute ridiculous. It was well known to all the members that the room referred to was occupied by the Court of Common Pleas.

Alderman COULTER agreed with Alderman WILSON in the views he had expressed, and he did so seriously, and after having received good advice.

The substitute was lost, and the resolution to appoint a Committee to refit the room of the Board of Aldermen was carried.

The resolution directing the Commissioners of Police to fit up portions of the Station-houses for lodging houses for the poor was called up again.

Alderman TUCKER objected to it. He preferred that the matter should be in the hands of the Governors of the Almshouse.

Alderman WILSON thought such an arrangement absolutely necessary. If it were not made, there would be great suffering and much crime committed by poor people before the close of the Winter.

Aldermen MCSPEDON and STEERS thought the object would be attained more economically by putting it into the hands of the Almshouse Governors.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Almshouse, and the Board adjourned to Friday.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met on Wednesday evening, the President in the chair. The first matter of interest was a resolution offered by Supervisor MCSPEDON:

Whereas, The Surrogate, Hon. Alexander W. Bradford, having devoted many extra hours of labor, during a period of several months, to the examination of and the settlement of the case known as the Parish Will case; and

Whereas, In the opinion of the Common Council, he has fairly earned and is entitled to the fees accruing from said case; therefore

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to pay to Hon. Alexander W. Bradford, the Surrogate, the amount of fees, for his own use and benefit, accruing in the above-named case.

In offering it Mr. MCSPEDON remarked that Mr. Bradford has raised the dignity of his office from that of a mere "office" to that of a highly-respected Court; and his decisions had been admired and quoted by the highest judicial authority. He had adjudicated upon the weighty matters brought before him, in such manner as to command the very highest respect of the people and of the bar. No one before him, and probably none who would follow him would command the same measure of respect that was felt towards Hon. Alexander W. Bradford.

Mr. TUCKER held Mr. Bradford in the highest esteem, and he would willingly vote for the resolution provided he were satisfied that it was legal. He moved to have it laid over to the next meeting.

Mr. JACKSON added his meed of praise, and desired that the resolution should pass unanimously. He had no doubt of its entire legality.

Mr. MCSPEDON had no objection to a postponement, in order to allow members to satisfy themselves as to the legality of the proposition, there being no difference of opinion about the fact that such a testimonial was deserved and eminently proper. He would move a reference to a Special Committee, to consist of Supervisors TUCKER and BLUNT, (they being the members who had doubts as to the legality.)

Mr. DRAKE opposed a reference, believing the matter was perfectly clear, and the proposed recipient to be eminently worthy of the testimonial.

Mr. BLUNT favored some such testimonial, and only desired to be satisfied as to the legality of the way in which it was proposed to do it.

Mr. CLANCY thought the Board was perfectly satisfied as to the legality of the proceeding, and there could be no doubt about the propriety of such a testimonial to one who had performed the unusually arduous duties of his office, with the great talent and industry, and gentlemanly urbanity that had marked the official career of Mr. Bradford as Surrogate.

The motion to postpone and refer was withdrawn, and the resolution was adopted by an unanimous vote. The fees will amount to about $3,000.

A bill for payment of poor witnesses in the Cangemi case, amounting to $186, was presented and ordered to be paid.

Petitions and resolutions were offered asking an additional clerk for the Superior Court and for the Recorder. The Superior clerk petition was referred. The resolution giving an additional clerk to the Recorder, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, was adopted.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. MCSPEDON, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Court of General Sessions is hereby authorized and directed to appoint the persons necessary to attend said Courts as attendants, pursuant to the provisions of section 28 of the code of procedure, in the same manner as the other Courts of Record in and for this County; said attendants to hold their office during the pleasure of said Court, and receive a salary of $800 per annum, payable monthly, provided that the number of attendants shall not exceed eighteen. The appointment of each of such attendants shall be in writing, signed by the Recorder and City Judge, and shall be filed with the Comptroller of the City.

The Board then adjourned to Monday night.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday afternoon, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

Councilman OTTARSON stated that he was too unwell to remain, and would ask, as a matter of privilege, permission to present the report of the Committee on the Woman's Hospital, and have the same referred to the Committee of the Whole. The request was granted. Attached to the report is the annexed resolution:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to apply to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at their next session, in the name and by the authority of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for the passage of an act giving or authorizing this Corporation to give the block of ground bounded by Fourth-avenue, Forty-ninth-street, Lexington-avenue and Fiftieth-street, containing thirty-two lots or thereabouts, the same, upon the payment of one dollar lawful currency of the United States, to be conveyed for the use and occupation forever of the New-York State Woman's Hospital, the memorial of which is appended to this report.

Mr. OTTARSON had prepared the following remarks in support of the report:

For myself, I can say that I am tolerably familiar with the working of this Institution, from its earliest beginning. I have watched its progress with no little solicitude, and from time to time have had my confidence of its immense value to the suffering, and its importance to the City confirmed. The nature of the diseases successfully treated at this Institution, and which have hitherto never been successfully treated in any other part of the world, is such that we cannot spread them in detail before the public; but suffice it to say, they are a class of diseases of the most painful and hopeless kind, springing from the natural vicissitudes of domestic life, and bringing sorrow and despair to thousands of otherwise happy individuals and families.

Lest there might be any possible misapprehension in this matter, I will state that this Hospital does not deal, nor does it profess to deal, in any diseases which are the result of moral or physical crime. It is only for the virtuous and respectable of our mothers, wives and daughters. The indorsements made of this institution by the entire medical fraternity of New-York, led by such men as Dr. MOTT and Dr. FRANCIS, such laymen as PETER COOPER, LUTHER BRADISH, MOSES H. GRINNELL, JAMES BOORMAN, CHARLES KING, JAMES HARPER, and hundreds of others equally celebrated, are sufficient to convince any [illegible] of the immense value of the institution. It has further received the official indorsement of all the Presidents and nearly all the Professors of the various medical institutions in this City, and also of the Dispensaries and Hospitals, and of the State Medical Society. And further, and more important is the fact that it has enlisted the active sympathies and heroic labors of a large number of the most philanthropic and noble women of the City. It would be invidious to mention the names of one or another; but they are printed in the annual report as forming the Board of Managers, the officers and the Executive Committee, leaving only the Medical Board and Board of Governors filled by gentlemen. I have recently had the pleasure of examining the institution thoroughly, and have listened to the recital of cases cured, and those now under treatment, and I am certainly astonished that any institution dealing with diseases of such a difficult and painful character should be able, after nearly three years' experience, to report that *every case* had been successfully cured, or was in certain progress toward such a result. I would say, also, in a pecuniary point of view, that I consider it of vast importance to the City of New-York to take immediate steps to secure the building of this hospital within our own territory. Its wonderful results have already drawn patients from Dublin, London, California, Iowa and almost every other part of the world where it has become known. So novel and important and institution will necessarily draw hither the medical talent and medical scholars of the world, adding largely thereby to the natural resources of the City of New-York. It is proposed by the Legislature, in case a location shall be granted by the Common Council, to endow the institution with a liberal fund, so that a large and convenient building may be immediately commenced. We, therefore, certainly ought to second so noble a movement, and do everything in our power to extend the usefulness of this Hospital, and to strengthen and encourage and support the self-sacrificing women who have thus far labored early and late for its permanent establishment.

I move you, Sir, that the Report and the accompanying memorial and petition be printed at length in the minutes, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The report and resolution were referred. Soon after the Board adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Dec. 17.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part II.*—Nos. 1934 to 1936, 1939, 67, 86, 1863, 1921, 861, 1941. Calendar for Part I can be seen in the office, No. 13.

SUPERIOR COURT—Same as Calendar of the 17th, striking out 331, and adding 31, 32, 33, 34.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 143, 43, 70, 139, 174 to 178, 108, 148, 149, 154, 230, 238, 246, 310, 311, 1, 63, 66, 92, 122, 144, 191, 236, 375, 280.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 1056, 2431, 2105, 2829, 2091, 2828, 1494, 2702, 2061, 900, 1439, 2355, 2406, 2874, 2875, 889, 2132, 2752, 2882, 1981, 2813, 2796, 2445, 2957, 2901, 2915, 2445, 2444, 2744, 2940, 2794, 2890, 1583, 1902, 2609, 2851, 306, 2754, 2714, 2383, 2708, 2881, 2644, 205, 2038, 1986, 2673, 2674, 2116, 2166, 2797, 2958, 2134, 2424, 2500, 2501, 2108, 1033, 2959.

Charges against the Late Street Commissioner—Fraudulent Means for Obtaining Contracts—Mr. Devlin again in Litigation.

PROCEEDINGS FIRST DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 17.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Daniel Berrian, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c., and Charles Devlin.—This action is brought for the purpose of obtaining an injunction against the City, restraining it from paying out money for the grading of the Bowery, &c. It charges Joseph S. Taylor, the late Street Commissioner, and Charles Devlin, the Mayor-appointed Street Commissioner, with the grossest frauds in the conduct of the matter.

In October last we published an abstract of the complaint. It seems that after the opening of the street for the extension of the Bowery, it was found necessary to change the grade of the New-Bowery and a portion of Pearl-street. Mr. Joseph S. Taylor, the late Street Commissioner, advertised for bids for the contract, and the following were received.

Jeremiah Haley, at 34 cents per cubic yard. Mr. Devlin was one of the sureties to this bid.

Peter Morris, at 50 cents per yard.

Daniel Galliger, at 85 cents per yard.

J. P. Cummings, at 85 cents per yard.

John Mehan, at $1 20 per yard.

On the bids being audited, the contract was presented to Jeremiah Haley, at 34 cents, as the lowest bidder. He, however, failed to come forward, and the Street Commissioner, instead of looking to the sureties for the loss sustained, immediately bestowed the contract upon John Mehan at $1 20 per yard, thus jumping over the heads of all the intermediate bidders. This Mr. Mehan is alleged to be merely a "straw man," who immediately transferred the contract to Mr. Devlin.

The specification provided that the work should be completed in 30 days from the acceptance of the bid, but on Mr. Devlin's taking the contract, Mr. Taylor extended the time for completion four months.

The work was commenced, and Mr. Devlin ascertained that the intersecting streets, viz., Franklin-square, Cherry, Frankfort, Hague, Vandewater and Pearl, required grading. He, therefore, circulated a petition to that effect, obtaining the signatures of leaseholders, boys and women, so as to make a goodly show, and presented it to the Common Council, representing that he had obtained the petition of two-thirds of the property owners, as provided by the statute. The Common Council passed a resolution, authorizing the grading of these streets, and Mr. Devlin, without any advertisements for bids, was given the job.

It is now nearly two years since the commencement of the work, and although the Inspector has reported the work as well and properly done, persons who walk in that neighborhood think differently.

On the certificate being given Mr. Devlin, (by Mr. Turner, Deputy-Street Commissioner,) and presented to the Common Council, it was found that it contained a new item: "Fifty cents per cubic yard for earth filling," and that it then appeared that after the contract was executed, this item of "Fifty cents per cubic yard for earth filling," had been fraudulently interpolated in the contract book, in the Street Commissioner's office. This "filling-in" was the earth carted from the Bowery into the low places in the various streets above-mentioned.

On all these facts the plaintiff demands an injunction restraining the payment of the money. He charges fraud as follows:

1. That the whole proceeding was illegal, as two-thirds of the property-holders on the Bowery did not petition, as required by law, to have the street graded.

2. In the putting in of the first bid, it being merely to divert attention so that it might be quietly withdrawn, and the bid given to Mehan.

3. That the Street Commissioner illegally awarded the bid to John Mehan, after the failure of J. Haley when there were other lower bidders than said Mehan.

4. That the certificate of the Street Commissioner was fraudulent and void, as it contained interpolations, &c., and false statements of the work having been completed.

5. That the charges for filling up the intersecting street is illegal, as no advertisement for bids was made.

The matter came up yesterday on the hearing. The counsel for Mr. Devlin made an appearance, and asked an adjournment, which being denied, he declined to appear and then left the room.

The various papers were put in by the plaintiff. It was admitted that no contract was made for filling the by-streets, but it was claimed that each street was a separate job, amounting to less than $250, (though the aggregate amounted to several thousand,) and therefore no bids were necessary. A separate certificate was presented in each case, and from them it appeared that *each one* exceeded the sum of $250.

The plaintiff then proceed to show that two-thirds of the property-owners had not petitioned for the grading.

Mr. Gervis Prince who did business at No. 351 Pearl-street, was sworn and stated that he had made a measurement of the change of grade on the street. The frontage on the street was 2,530 feet. The property represented in the petition for the grading amounted to 1,098 feet 9 inches. In the petition, included in the 1,098 feet, the school-house was included twice, having been signed for by two trustees. He proceeded to show the same discrepancy in the other streets. No. 11 Cherry-street was owned by Mr. Devlin, and he signed the petition twice, so that *that* property was doubly represented. Mr. Fitzpatrick (who is the assignee of Devlin's claim) performed the like act. Mr. Devlin also signed as at No. 21 Vandewater-street, which was not on the proposed line at all. The work has never yet been completed. A friend had been obliged, after Mr. Devlin had pretended to have finished the work, and the assessment had been made out, to remove 77 loads of dirt from in front of his lot, in order to make it passable. He had seen the foreman sell the sand excavated at two shillings a load. There was a hole left in Franklin-square, dug for the purpose of obtaining sand for sale. The excavatian was left for several weeks. The hole was large enough to hold a coach and span. It was filled up by Mr. Devlin last Spring.

Michael Schaffner stated that he rented the building on the line, but did not own it. He signed the petition. It was presented by Devlin. Wm. W. Ellis and others stated the same.

Bernard Duffey, of No. 418 Pearl-street, signed the petition; was a property-owner; he went around with the petition; he knew of women signing it for their husbands, boys for their employers, &c.; Mr. Butler's son signed it for his father without knowing what it was for. In regard to the excavations, Mr. Devlin's men took up witnesses' gas and water-pipes and flag stones, and refused to deliver them back, saying that Devlin was entitled to them. Witness never could recover them. Witness saw Devlin himself, who told him the same thing. Witness had to take away several hundred loads of dirt, costing him three or four hundred dollars, from the sidewalk in front of his premises, and Devlin made affidavit that he had removed the same and charged the City therefor. He saw Devlin's son and his nephew selling sand.

St. John Colvine, second book-keeper in the Street Commissioner's Office, testified that Devlin and Taylor conversed together at length, about the time of making the contract, in the private office; they were very intimate; frequently notes and checks to a large amount passed between them; Mr. Devlin now occupies the residence left by Mr. Taylor on his death; witness thinks that he heard Mr. Rodgers (a clerk in the office) say that he would not make out the contract in question; Mr. Taylor told witness that *it was common for the contractor on one piece of work to have the work on the adjoining streets as a matter of course, without any advertisement for bids.*

Peter Morris, the second contractor, testified that he received no notice that Haley had neglected to fulfill his contract. Witness was willing to do the work at fifty cents; he did not know of the change until Mr. Taylor died; he calculated that he could have made $1,000, not counting selling sand or filling in, if he had received the job.

His Honor expressed a desire to have Mr. Devlin examined.

Mr. Willard stated that they had received notice that Mr. Devlin was to be examined on his own behalf. He did not wish to call him, though he should not object to having his cross-examination.

His Honor desired that he should be subpœnaed to attend in the morning, and be advised of his right to be examined in his own behalf. If he declined being so examined, the plaintiff could then cross-examine him.

The case was then adjourned until to-day at 11 o'clock.

For plaintiff, Morrell, Willard and Howe; for the City, A. R. Lawrence; for Mr. Devlin, (who did not appear,) Stilwell and Swain.

Before Hon. Justice Birdseye.

DECISIONS.

In re. Louisa C. Steavens.—Order granted for payment of money.

Geo. S. Murphy vs. *Hiram Page.*—Motion denied with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Carson vs. *Conant.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

New-York County Bank vs. *Edward Roberts.*—Order settled.

Lane vs. *Lutz.*—The plaintiff's attorney will prepare a draft-judgment and submit it to each of the other parties who have appeared, who will within three days thereafter submit their amendments to me with the plaintiff's draft-judgment. Let Mr. Lane's original draft-judgment with my memorandum on it, be also submitted.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857.

Ordered—That the Clerk give notice of the following order:

A new calendar of causes noticed for trial will be made up for the January Term, 1858, for which notes of issue must be filed on or before Tuesday, the 29th day of December, inst.

All notes of issue, for that and every subsequent Term, must state distinctly the nature of the issue.

Such notes of issue, for January Term, shall also state whether the cause was on the Calendar at the close of December Term, 1857, and if so, shall state the number of the cause on that Calendar; and notes of issue, for other Terms, shall state whether the cause is then on the Calendar, and the number thereof; and if the cause has been marked "down" on the Calendar, in 1857, it must be so stated on the note of issue, and the date thereof.

The Clerk is directed not to enter any cause upon the Calendar unless the note of issue therein conforms to the foregoing directions.

And when a cause is placed on the Calendar, it will not be necessary to file in it any note of issue for the subsequent terms of the year. Such Calendar will be continued for the succeeding terms until the causes thereon are disposed of.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

The People vs. John Muller.—Over five hundred suits having been already brought in the Court of Common Pleas by the people to recover against liquor dealers the Police penalty of $50 each offence for Sunday violation, a demurrer to complaint against one John Muller, brought up the merits of the law before Justice DALY. Messrs. Taylor, Egan and Ullmann appeared for the liquor dealers, and Mr. Hall, District-Attorney, for the people.

Mr. Taylor argued that the Excise provisions, as to Sunday traffic, being later than those of the Police act, repealed them. He was proceeding to argue that "publicly keeping" was uncertain, &c.—but the Court stopped him on this point, saying that if the complaint was according to the terms of the act—its *construction* could not now be raised, but must be left to the trial. Mr. Taylor argued that the complaint did not set forth the special matter of offence according to the Code. Mr. Hall, at the request of Judge DALY, read the Statutes as to suits or penalties and the provision of the Code. The Court intimating a strong opinion against Mr. Taylor's position, he withdrew it and confined himself to the point that the Excise law provisions repealed those of the Police. Mr. Egan argued at length upon the same point. He also raised the constitutional objection that the Legislature, since 1846, cannot pass laws which in their effect interfere with the free exercise of religion on Sunday.

Mr. Hall, District-Attorney, submitted the following points in support of the action:

1. The complaint is framed in accordance with the provision of the Revised Statutes relative to actions of debt upon penalties. 2 R. S., page 723.

2. And the Code has not interfered with these actions. Sec. 471 and notes to Voorhies' Ed., page 608.

3. There is no incongruity or conflict between the provisions of the State excise law and those of the Police act relative to Sunday traffic in liquor. The former punish the "SALE" of liquor on Sunday by indictment. This provides for even private keeping. It is restrictive to the *class* of persons named. (MSS. decision of Recorder Smith in the matter of Paige, New-York General Sessions, Sept. 1857. MSS. decision in similar matter by Albany General Term.)

But the Police law prohibits ALL persons from *publicly* keeping, &c., liquor. The excise law passed last, provided for even private keeping by private sale—a different offence.

4. But if the offence were the same as to persons and to subject-matter, even then the Legislature may punish it both by indictment and by suit for penalty. People *vs.* Stevens, 13 Wendell, and section 7 of Code says, "Where the violation of a right admits of both a civil and criminal remedy, the right to prosecute the one is not merged in the other."

5. The regulation of Sunday observance is properly within the scope of legislative enactment. *Law passim*; and the two statutes thus regulating stand *together*.

6. The Revised Statutes on observance of Sunday, R. S. page 83, sections, 67 and 68, say "Expose to sale;" "On Sunday sell *or* dispose of." The recent provisions are no novelties. They simply supply existing deficiencies.

The Judge took the papers for decision.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Dec. 17.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

There were 37 cases on the calender—32 Prison cases and 5 bail cases.

James McGuire was arraigned on charge of assault and battery upon Officer John Donake, of the Sixth Ward Police, committed Dec. 15. The officer was about to arrest him upon a charge of destroying property when the assault was committed. *Judge Connolly*—What does he do?—The officer did not know that he had any occupation. *Judge Osborn*—He don't look as if he did much. (To the prisoner)—Well, what do you say?—The prisoner said the officer struck him without any provocation. *Judge Osborn*—What shall we do with him? *Judge Connolly*—Give him four months, I guess. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty and sentence him to the Penitentiary for four months. The prisoner went into prison with an officer, avowing that he was the injured party.

Frederick W. Wehrmann was accused of embezzling, at different times within the last two years, a quantity of jewelry, fancy cutlery, and other articles, valued at $50, from William M. Tiers. The complainant did not want to press the charge, and at his request the defendant was discharged.

Thomas Cullen, charged with an assault and battery upon Officer Andrew McConnell, of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, Dec. 14, was also discharged at the request of the complainant.

William Fetzer was found guilty of assaulting and beating his wife Eliza, at their residence No. 77 Suffolk-street, Dec. 14, and sentence suspended.

Mary Kelly was found guilty of stealing three kidneys and two tongues, worth twelve cents, Dec. 15, and sentence suspended.

Frederick Reager had been committed on a charge of beating Elizabeth Reager, No. 123 Third-avenue, Dec. 14. The prisoner's name was called, but it was ascertained that he was not in prison.

Michael Skirrington was fined $10 for the luxury of assaulting and beating (Dec. 14) Bridget Flagherty, No 24 Mulberry-street. He paid the fine and was set at liberty.

Patrick Ash, it was alleged, committed an assault and battery upon Thomas Meers, of No. 64 Washington-street, Dec. 13. He was discharged at the request of the complainant.

David Miller was tried on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by Officer Elijah Caldwell, of the Seventh District Police. The offence was committed Dec. 14. Miller was found guilty and fined $5.

Hannah Brazan was a servant girl in the employment of Mrs. William Baker, No. 76 Hudson-street. She was accused of stealing at different times during the months of November and December, a silk dress, gold locket gold pencil, ear-rings chain and bracelet, and other property, valued at $67. It was proved that Hannah had the property pawned. She met a little boy, Francis Cheesbrough, of No. 147 Franklin-street, in the street and asked him to take the property to the pawnbroker's for her, saying that it was hers and she was sick and needed the money. The boy accordingly took it to the office of Messrs. Bryan, Cudlipp & Levy, Pawnbrokers, and pawned it at different times. Officer John F. H. Dazet of the Fifth Precinct Police arrested her at the instance of Mrs. Baker, who afterwards identified the property. Counsel claimed that the chain of evidence was not sufficiently strong to fasten the crime upon the young woman. The Court thought the evidence could not be stronger. *Judge Osborn.*—Well, she's lucky to get off so. She might have been tried for a grand larceny. We find her guilty and sentence her to the Penitentiary for three months.—The prisoner commenced to make a speech. *Counsel*—Now go off; you'll get something worse if you talk any more. She went into Prison proclaiming her innocence.

Mary Lynch was tried upon the complaint of Thos. Clancy, of No. 187 East Thirty-fifth-street, who accused her of stealing about 15 yards of carpeting worth $5, Dec. 13. The evidence did not fasten the crime upon her, and she was acquitted.

Mary Byrnes was charged with stealing one muslin shirt, value $1, from Frederick A. Moliton, No. 269 William-street, Dec. 14. She was discharged at the request of the complainant.

Catharine Ann Douglass had been arrested upon a charge preferred by Patrick Connolly, of No. [illegible] Green-street, of stealing (Dec. 15) three pieces of gold coin, value [illegible]. She was discharged at his request.

Joseph McDermott, Wm. Welham and Louis [illegible] were charged with stealing (Dec. 11) one dozen stockings from Henry Waterman, No. 66 Catharine-street. They also were discharged at the request of the complainant.

Isaac Isaacs was a clerk in a clothing-store at No. 7 City Hall-place, and Lawrence Lizard kept a store next door. On Saturday morning it appears, they had a quarrel about a man who was passing by, whom each desired for a customer, and who finally entered Lizard's store. The latter alleged that Isaacs assaulted him and struck him, and that he (Isaacs) afterwards ran to a switchman, who was at work on the Third-avenue Railroad, and tried to wrest an iron bar from him, declaring that he would split the complainant's skull open with it. The parties were all Jews. A great many witnesses were examined on both sides. The proprietor of the store in which the defendant was employed said that he and his next door neighbor had had trouble and been at law with each other for 18 months, and three civil suits were pending between them now. With regard to the complainant the witness said, "He was here last week and *purged* himself awful." The Court found Isaacs guilty of the assault and battery and fined him $10.

The case of John McCormick was postponed to Saturday. He was charged with stealing (Dec. 12) a small piece of red flannel and 12 yards of calico, worth altogether $5.

Francis E. Clark and Frederick Francis were charged with stealing, Dec. 15, a black cloth vest worth $4, the property of Alvin Pietch, No. 31 Park-row. The complainant did not want to press the charge, and the prisoners were discharged.

The case of Patrick O'Hara, whom his wife Bridget complained of for beating her, Dec. 12, was adjourned to Tuesday.

The case of Catherine Mason, charged with stealing $8 in bank bills, Dec. 15, was adjourned to Saturday.

Michael Gosson was tried on a charge of stealing $2 in silver coins from Mary Fergusion, No. 20 Chrystie-street, Dec. 14. He was acquitted.

The case of Isaac Moore, charged with stealing a tub of butter worth $26, from Henry H. Raymer, Dec. 3, was adjourned to Saturday.

William Adam, who had beaten his wife Caroline, Dec. 7, was bound over to keep the peace.

Sentence of the Murderer Gallagher.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—THURSDAY, Dec. 17.

Before Judge Davies and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

The Court reassembled at 10 o'clock A. M. The court-room was speedily crowded to excess by as motley a set as was ever seen within four walls, all anxious to hear the sentence of Gallagher, convicted yesterday of the murder of Hugh Kelly.

THE CASE OF PATRICK KELLY.

Patrick Kelly was indicted jointly with James Gallagher, for the murder of Hugh Kelly on the morning of the 30th of August last, in front of a grocery at No. 12 Fulton-street. It appearing on the trial of the former, that there were many extenuating circumstances in the case of the latter, inasmuch as he at first acted as a pacificator, and tried to get Gallagher to go home, and it appearing from all the circumstances that he was not guilty of murder, the Court, with the consent of the District-Attorney, permitted the former plea to the indictment of "Not guilty" to be withdrawn, and a plea of "Guilty of Manslaughter, fourth degree" was accepted.

Kelly was subsequently sentenced to pay a fine of $250, and to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of the County for the space of one year—a sentence with which he was so delighted that he requested his counsel, H. A. Moore, Esq., to express his thanks to the Court.

THE SENTENCE OF JAMES GALLAGHER.

Gallagher was arraigned, and when asked what he had to say, substantially stated the theory advanced by his counsel on the trial, which, by the way, was completely upset by the prosecution, and the learned Judge did not even allude to a defence in his charge to the Jury. His statement was contradicted and improbable. He at first denied stabbing the deceased at all; "but," says he, "if I did, I did not know it." Further on in his statement, he says, "I used the knife when they threatened to kill me, and I thought it necessary to use it to save my life."

The Court, after the usual advice and warnings, sentenced him to be hung by the neck until dead, on the 5th of February next, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. As the Judge concluded, "and may God have mercy on your soul," Gallagher sank heavily into the chair, and for the first time seemed to realize his situation.

A Question in Bankruptcy.

A Banker, ere accused of fraud,
The country left, and went abroad,
To mend his health; he took a dance
Out of England into France,
Out of France and into Spain—
And when will he come back again?

Punch.

An End of Everything.

Hope, where wilt thou cast thine anchor?
Faith, where wilt thou make thy nest?
If we cannot trust our banker,
Where is confidence to rest?

Earth below will seem forsaken,
Sky appear a blank above:
When Commercial Credit's shaken,
Who will dream of Woman's Love!—*Punch.*

Horrible Murder of Two Women Near Neffsville, Pa.

From the Inland Times, Dec. 16.

Yesterday, some time between 12 and 1 o'clock two women, named ANNA GERBER and ELIZABETH REAM, were found murdered in the house of the former, situated on a by-road, about three-quarters of a mile from Neffsville, and about one mile from Fruitville. The news did not reach this city until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The house in which the murder was committed is a small one-story frame building. On the first floor are four rooms of small size; the door faces toward the south; through this, entrance is obtained to the kitchen, on the left of which is the parlor, back of which is a small room about 16 by 14 feet, where the bodies of the murdered women were found.

Mrs. GERBER was 55 years of age in October, and must have been a large, stout woman. Mrs. REAM was a small, delicately-made woman, not more than five feet in height; she is near sixty years of age. Mrs. G. is the mother of five children, and Mrs. R. of three or four. A son of the latter is married to a daughter of the former, and they reside not more than one hundred rods apart.

In the morning about 9 o'clock, Mrs. REAM was seen entering the house of Mrs. GERBER, by some neighbors. Nothing further was seen or heard of them until almost one o'clock, when Mrs. REAM, the daughter of Mrs. GERBER, went to the house of her mother, where she discovered both mother and mother-in-law lying upon the floor with their throats cut from ear to ear, their skulls mashed and crushed in a horrible manner.

She immediately gave the alarm, and the neighbors were soon aroused. The sight presented to them was truly awful; the whole upper end of the floor was one pool of blood, which had run around the bodies of the murdered women and glued them to the floor. Their hair was matted and clung to their countenances, while dark clots of blood covered their features. The deep and ghastly wounds in their throats, were open, and revealed the several portions of the neck, as far back as the spine.

Both were bruised and battered about the head in a terrible manner, their skulls being crushed in numerous places. Where the skin had been severed, small streams of blood had issued and glued the hair to the floor.

Two men, one a negro and the other a mulatto, were seen to enter the house about 10½ o'clock, and no other person was seen near or around the house until about 1 o'clock, when Mrs. GERBER's daughter made the discovery.

They must have knocked the women down with their clubs; one of them in falling struck the door by the side of the stairs, which descends into the kitchen; here was found large pools of blood, while along the side it could be seen, by the marks, that a person had fallen against the door.

From the kitchen they must have been dragged into the small sleeping-room, where their throats were cut, so as to almost sever their heads from their bodies. The blood had run down the floor on both sides of the bodies. The doctors present stated that their persons must have been violated. Nothing was disturbed in this room except the bed clothing, which was thrown upon the floor; marks of blood were found upon different articles in the room, as if they had been handled by persons with bloody hands.

From this room the murderers went into an adjoining room, in which were two beds, two bureaus and a large chest. The beds were not disturbed, but the bureau drawers were pulled out, and their contents thrown upon the floor. The lid of the chest was broken open, and the contents were also thrown about the floor.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* gives an account of the arrest of the murderers, as follows:

"Pursuit was immediately given, and through the untiring exertions of Officers HUFFNAGLE, KUHNS and BAKER, the two fellows, ALEXANDER ANDERSON, the mulatto, and WILLIAM RICHARDS, the negro, were arrested at a place named Wolfert's Tavern. On the shirt of RICHARDS marks of blood were found, while in their possession was some one hundred dollars in gold and silver coin, subsequently identified as having belonged to Mr. GERBER, and taken from his residence. ANDERSON is a bold, desperate character, and has not been long out of prison. He, like RICHARDS, is well known about Lancaster, and beyond doubt they are the murderers. After a partial investigation, the prisoners were committed until Saturday next, to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

MURDERERS TO BE HUNG.—The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed the death-warrant of HENRY FIFE and CHARLOTTE JONES, authorizing their execution to take place on Friday, the 12th day of February, 1858. The same fate is fixed for STEWART, on Friday, the 26th of the same month, and two weeks subsequent to the time set apart for FIFE and JONES.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—Price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed [illegible] a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

☞ E. A. LEWIS, No. 21 Wall-street, Bridgeport, Conn., is agent for the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The first movement towards the authorization of the issue of Treasury Notes was made in Congress yesterday. A bill was reported from the Senate Committee on Finance by Mr. HUNTER, who asked its immediate consideration, and caused to be read a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, giving a *resumé* of the condition of his Department. After the reading of the bill, an abstract of which will be found elsewhere, objection was made to its consideration then, and Mr. HUNTER gave notice that he would call it up to-day. Senator GWIN presented a memorial, praying for the establishment of the Territory of Arizona; and on motion of the same gentleman, a Committee of nine was ordered to consider that part of the President's Message relating to a Pacific Railroad. The Senate ventured at last upon a ballot for Printer, and Mr. HARRIS, of the *Union*, was elected, receiving twenty-eight out of forty-nine votes cast. In the House the death of Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, was announced.

All doubts as to the resignation of Governor WALKER, and the motives which induced the step, will now probably be set at rest, as his letter to the Secretary of State announcing his determination is given to the world this morning. It is believed in some quarters that the President will refuse to accept his resignation, by returning the letter—thus preventing its being placed in the public archives; and that he will ultimately be dismissed.

Advices from Kansas to the 10th state that the Legislature had as yet done nothing toward [illegible] recommendation of Secretary STANTON [illegible] Convention at Lecompton [illegible] for Governor, but [illegible] FRANK MARSHALL [illegible] stead. W. G. MAT[illegible] had also been nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and a Mr. CARR for Congress. Gen. DENVER had not yet arrived in the Territory.

Details of the Mexican news, an abstract of which was telegraphed from New-Orleans, and published several days ago, have reached us. The position of COMONFORT's Government seems to be somewhat improving, though, such is the uncertainty of affairs in Mexico, the next news may bear a different aspect. COMONFORT, as previously noticed, [illegible] installed on the 1st inst., and made [illegible] on the occasion to the Chamber of Deputies, which was received with the greatest demonstrations of approval. The defeat of the Puebla insurgents at Amozoc seems to have been quite an affair, if we are to believe the Mexican accounts.

Gen. M. B. LAMAR, of Texas was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Central America.

The South Carolina Legislature has refused to legalize the suspension of the banks of that State.

There was a meeting last night in front of the new TIMES building, called to sustain the National Administration. The weather was drizzly, and the gathering was not large. They were to have met in Tammany, but the Sachems would not let them, because, as they held, the meeting had not been called by the "regular" Democratic authorities. The decision of the Sachems was made known yesterday morning by the TIMES. At an early hour the platform was erected, but rather weakly constructed, for soon after the meeting had been organized, its bottom fell out, and dropped officers, speakers and reporters out upon the ground. Fortunately no one was seriously injured. The meeting then passed over to the City Hall steps, where Hon. RICHARD SCHELL presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. HOFFMAN, MCMAHON, ENGLISH, Coroner CONNERY, DILLAYE, and others, denouncing the Sachems and all opposed to Mayor WOOD and to the policy of the Administration, as expressed in the Message of President BUCHANAN.

The promised paper from Captain O. H. BERRYMAN, U. S. N., upon the subject of "Deep Sea Soundings," was read last night before the Geographical and Statistical Society, by Dr. HAWKS, the President, at the chapel of the University. There was but a small audience on account of the unpleasant evening. The first half of the paper was devoted to the expedition undertaken and carried out by Captain B. for sounding out the route for the telegraphic cable across the Atlantic, the facts of which have already been published, and the last part to his soundings in the Gulf Stream. The papers will be read again at a future meeting.

One of the Harbor-masters yesterday commenced a suit against Captain ALEXANDER ROGERS, of the smack *Mary Rogers*, for alleged disobedience of orders in not hauling his vessel, with sufficient alacrity, out of Blackball-slip on Wednesday night, to make room for a canal boat. Captain R. complains that the officer first issued his mandate in the dock without stating who he was, and that his manner and language were tyrannical and abusive; he also alleges that his directions to him and other smackmen could not be obeyed without damage to their vessels and loss of their fish. The smackmen intend to contest the right of the Harbor-master to turn them out of Fulton Market slip, which they have always occupied, and where the nature of their business requires they should lie.

In the Supreme Court yesterday the case of BERRIAN *vs.* The Mayor, &c., came up. This is another of the many cases exhibiting the wholesale plunder to which this City is subjected. After the opening of the street for the Bowery extension, it was found necessary to grade a portion of Pearl-street, the Bowery and Franklin-square. A number of bids for the contract was sent in; the lowest being for 34 cents per cubic yard, and the highest $1 20 per cubic yard. The contract was awarded to the lowest. The other contractors ceased to notice the matter, supposing it was fairly disposed of. This lowest contractor neglected to come forward, and the Commissioner jumped over the heads of the other bidders, and gave it to the highest,—who seems to have been a mere agent for CHARLES DEVLIN, and who immediately transferred it to him. DEVLIN went to work, and finally by a *finesse* dodge, obtained a contract for grading some of the intersecting streets at the same exorbitant price. As if this were not enough, shortly after he was in possession of the Street Commissioner's office, it was found that certain words had been fraudulently interpolated into the contract-book in the office, by which he claimed "fifty cents per cubic yard for earth filling." This was the same earth which he was paid $1 20 per yard for removing from the Bowery, and filled into the intersecting streets. It was also proved that his agents took up the water and gas pipes, and flag stones from their owners' sidewalks, and carried them off, claiming them as their own property, and DEVLIN, when applied to in relation to it, answered that the owner had no title to them; that he was entitled to all such property dug up. To-day DEVLIN is to be examined, and he may be able to give a different aspect to the case, but at present it is as conclusive a case of fraud and corruption as is often presented. The counsel for DEVLIN applied for an adjournment, but not being able to obtain it, declined to make any appearance.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, a youth named PETER BONNER was convicted of a most daring attempt at highway robbery. On November 11, at the early hour of 6½ P. M., an aged gentleman, named RICHARD TEMPLE, was passing Theatre-alley, in Beekman-street, when he was attacked by three fellows,—two of whom seized him by the arms, while the third, PETER BONNER threw his arm around his neck, choking him to prevent his outcry, and making an attempt to rifle his pockets. A police officer, attracted to the spot, succeeded in arresting BONNER, but his confederates made their escape. The Jury yesterday instantly found him guilty. Sentence was reserved till the last day of term. SIEMAN DINKENSPIEL was charged with receiving stolen goods, satins, &c., valued at $1,700, the property of Messrs. HICKOK & STARR, No. 167 Water-street. The testimony was not conclusive, and the Jury acquitted him.

In the case of the People *vs.* JOHN MULLER, in which the defendant demurred to the complaint charging him with violating the law against selling liquor on Sunday, the demurrer was argued before Judge DALY, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The Judge reserved his decision.

The formal decree in the Parrish Will Case was issued yesterday by Surrogate A. W. BRADFORD. It confirms the former orders.

Mrs. BERNARD VAN RENSSELAER, of Albany, had her pocket picked a few weeks since, while in a store in Broadway, of a silk purse containing some money and a $300 diamond ring. Search was made for the ring among the pawnbrokers' shops and jewelry stores of the City. It yesterday turned up in the possession of a noted female known as "Manchester Moll."

The General Markets yesterday were quiet for the leading kinds of Produce. Flour arrived freely, and partially declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., yet the sales effected were not very heavy. Wheat was inactive and somewhat nominal. A moderate business was transacted in Corn, at steady rates. Rye fell to 70c.@72½c. ℔ bushel. Provisions were dull, and prices tended downward. Groceries attracted less attention, at former quotations. In other branches of trade no really new features were discernable.

The Kansas Question—Mr. Stanton's Special Message.

We publish in another column Secretary STANTON's Message to the Legislature of Kansas at the opening of its extra session. It is a clear, manly and admirable document. If the Legislature will act upon its suggestions, and avoid the points of danger which it signalizes, we cannot help thinking that the whole Kansas difficulty will be peacefully and satisfactorily settled. Mr. STANTON recommends that they limit their action to measures for securing a direct popular vote upon the Constitution, which has been only partially submitted by the Lecompton Convention. In pursuance of this purpose he advises the passage of a law "directing an election to be held, either under existing regulations, or in pursuance of other suitable provisions to be expressed in the act, in which the people shall be authorized to vote for the Constitution, in either of the forms presented by the Convention, and also against that Constitution in both forms." This single act, he thinks, will be sufficient to meet the whole emergency and to dispel the excitement which pervades the Territory.

As we have already taken occasion to remark, the wisdom of this Message is shown quite as much in its tacit warnings, as in its direct suggestions. The danger from this Legislature is that it will do too much. It has been widely assumed, both in and out of the Territory, that it would proceed instantly to repeal the act under which the Lecompton Convention was held, as well as all the laws of the "bogus" Legislature, and take measures for submitting the Topeka Constitution to the popular vote. In spite of the *Tribune's* dissatisfaction with our views, we still think that any such sweeping action as this would prove seriously, and perhaps fatally, injurious to the cause they have at heart.

In all such cases of entanglement, where there are faults and defects upon both sides, the only practical way of bringing matters to a final adjustment is by ignoring the past, sweeping away the causes of controversy it has accumulated and beginning anew. This seems to us a conclusive reason against dragging the Topeka Constitution, or the legitimacy of the Territorial Legislature, into the question at all. The Topeka document is two years old,—was formed by a party Convention, and has never had any of the forms of acknowledged law in its support. It was purely and exclusively a party movement,—just as much so as the Cincinnati platform or the Philadelphia resolutions. If it should be sanctioned by the popular vote, it would still be rejected by Congress, upon the ground that it was not framed by any body of men known to either Territorial or Federal law. It certainly is not wise for the people of Kansas, in their present position, to lay before Congress any Constitution to which such just and formidable objection can be made. Their object should be to present to that body an issue so simple and so clear that nothing but the most determined and resolute hostility to the principle of popular rights can be arrayed against it.

It seems to us that this result will be attained by adherence to Mr. STANTON's suggestions. Let the question be presented to the people,—whether they will have this Constitution, with or without Slavery, or not at all:—if they decide in favor of it, then there can be no good reason why Kansas should not be admitted under it:—and if, on the other hand, they should vote *against* it in either form, it would not be possible for Congress, without the grossest and most flagrant disregard of principle, precedent and policy, to force it upon them.

Whatever the Legislature may do, Mr. STANTON's action will give him a high place in the public estimation for the firmness, prudence and conservative moderation which he has displayed in this most difficult and perilous crisis. It is seldom that a public man has an opportunity to show his superiority to partisan influences and his profound regard for justice and the public good, in so marked and conspicuous a manner. The fact that Mr. STANTON was instantly ejected from office for the grave offence of having called together the representatives of the people in this crisis, will fasten public attention upon the manner in which he has met the emergency:—and we have not the slightest doubt that in the issue which the President has so hastily invited, Mr. STANTON will be fully sustained by the public judgment.

THE DEMOCRACY.—The meeting in the Park was not as magnificent a display of popular enthusiasm as it was expected to be. It was small in numbers, exceedingly feeble in oratory, weak in enthusiasm, and strong only in its brass band. The leading spirit of the occasion was our old friend Coroner CONNERY, who is sure to turn up in any case of sudden and mysterious death—like those of Dr. BURDELL and Mayor WOOD. The Coroner managed last night's proceedings better than the Burdell inquest,—probably because there was less difficulty in accounting for the death.

We give a full report of the meeting in another part of this morning's TIMES. It is not intensely interesting, but it is the best we could make out of the material.

The Fight in Congress.

It seems to be generally agreed that JEFFERSON DAVIS is to be the actual leader of the Administration in its contest with Senator DOUGLAS, against the principle of Popular Sovereignty. We presume the necessity of this step is quite as evident as its propriety. Messrs. BIGLER and GREEN seem to have made very little progress in their zealous endeavors to demolish the argument of Mr. DOUGLAS, and unless heavier guns are brought to bear upon him than have yet been used, he will have the fight all his own way.

The fact is, this contest will very speedily appear to be, what it really is, a struggle of the ultra Fire-eaters against the great body of the National Democracy. The ultra Pro-Slavery men,—those who are for Slavery always and everywhere,—and who support any measure that promises to extend it, are the only zealous champions of the Lecompton Constitution. They have a two-fold reason for this,—*first*, because they regard that Constitution in either of its forms as actually recognizing and legalizing Slavery in Kansas; and *second*, because they desire to establish the principle, which may be useful to them hereafter, that a Constitution for a new State may be accepted by Congress *without having been submitted to the popular vote*, or even against the popular will. When new States come to be carved out of Texas and Mexico, such a precedent as this may become of very practical value to them.

They succeeded in misleading the President into coöperating with them so far as to advise the practical adoption of their scheme. But for this they would have had no strength whatever. It is scarcely too much to say that if the President had recommended the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution, on the ground that it violated the Democratic principle of Popular Sovereignty, it would not have received a solitary vote from any Northern State. But the weight of the Federal Government has been thrown into the scale of the Fire-Eaters and this gives importance, if not dignity, to the contest.

Under these circumstances Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS will succeed, properly and legitimately, to the position of Administration leader in the Senate. He will be able and bold. Indeed we are inclined to think that his boldness will carry him a good deal further and faster than either the party or the President will be willing to follow. But when he unmasks his battery, the fight will begin to be interesting.

Death-Bed Follies.

General GEORGE WASHINGTON, late of the State of Virginia, and twice President of the United States, upon his death-bed bequeathed the priceless boon of freedom to his slaves. He was generally esteemed in his own times a man of character and capacity, and his reputation with the more intelligent classes of mankind throughout the world has rather gained than lost with the flight of years. He left his great name behind him as a legacy to the heir of his affections, though not of his blood, and Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS enjoyed, during a long life-time, no little consideration as the representative of the reputed "Father of his Country." In process of time Mr. CUSTIS himself came in his turn to die, and remembering the example which he had never learned to despise, he also manumitted the bondsmen who had toiled for his profit and lived for his pleasure.

The patriotism, and the refined sentiment of the Northern States, had recognized in this act less a tribute to the Anti-Slavery doctrines of the North than a homage to the immortal memory of the noblest of Americans. Not such, it appears, is the view taken by the more practical and less poetic South. The Charleston *Courier* comments upon the will of Mr. CUSTIS, and of course, by implication, upon the will of GEORGE WASHINGTON, in a strictly financial spirit, and denounces the emancipation of the Custis negroes as a costly piece of drivel, or, to use its own expressive phrase, as a "death-bed folly." The "three hundred" slaves "might have been sold, and the money given to the poor" of Virginia. "It is high time," says the *Courier*, "that Virginia had some law on her statute-book against this destruction of property." "The power should be taken away," it adds, "from men in their second childhood, of removing so much labor from the industry of the State." Who shall dare talk of Connecticut thrift and Yankee 'cuteness after this? To this complexion has cotton-planting brought the whilome "chivalry!" We do not know whether the will of Mr. CUSTIS has yet been executed. If not, perhaps there is yet time for Virginia to interpose and "break the document" on the ground of moral insanity. Just to take the slaves bodily and sell them at auction might comfort the Treasury of the Old Dominion, and contribute to the equipment of Governor WISE's famous oyster fleet. And though the slaves whom GEORGE WASHINGTON, "in his second childhood," removed "from the industry of the State," are now irrecoverable, still as WASHINGTON was a public character and did the deed which Carolina abhors out of deference to the national sentiment of the Union, Virginia may be able to establish a claim for damages on the General Government. She is strong in the "lobby," and with the help of Carolina might carry the thing through.

GOVERNOR WALKER AND THE PRESIDENT.—Governor WALKER has satisfied the anxious inquirers after his actual "stand-point." He has resigned his authority in Kansas, and he has given his reasons for that resignation. The whole of them culminate and sum themselves up in an alternative of duplicity or imbecility forced upon the choice of President BUCHANAN. Governor WALKER distinctly states that he went to Kansas because Mr. BUCHANAN gave him full license, both "special" and "general," to secure and establish the principle of popular sovereignty in the broadest, which is also the only rational, acceptation of that phrase. He states as distinctly that he now refrains from returning to Kansas, because Mr. BUCHANAN recants his original instructions, and because he holds it more respectful to resign his office than to force the President into recalling him. "More respectful" this course may be, but hardly less fatal to the Chief Magistrate of the Union. The friends of Mr. BUCHANAN can no longer succeed in covering up the issue between the Mr. BUCHANAN of June and the Mr. BUCHANAN of December under the pretext of a difficulty between Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. DOUGLAS. Governor WALKER has put the speeches of the Illinois Senator into the mouth of the President himself, and has placed it beyond a peradventure that every word which shall be uttered in attack upon the positions taken up by Mr. DOUGLAS is a blow leveled at the character for consistency, capacity and patriotism of the head of the Government. There is no confusion possible in this case, of Marshals with Collectors, and of District-Attorneys with Naval Commanders; no escape from "special" inconsistencies under cover of "general" instructions. The charges of Governor WALKER are direct and to the point. They cannot be parried, nor will the country permit them to be evaded.

The New Hall of Congress.

The House of Representatives have moved into the new hall of Congress, of which we hear a good deal; but beyond the description which our own correspondent gave some time since of the manner of illuminating it at night, we have not yet seen anything in the shape of a description which gives even a tolerably clear idea of what the hall resembles. There is, from all sides, a general complaint of the gaudy ornamentation of the walls, and one letter-writer describes it as an "oblong square," but what the hall is we have yet to learn from an authentic description.

It has cost a good deal of money, and we hope it is much better adapted for the purposes of Congressional meetings than the old hall, which was most elaborately, ingeniously and successfully ill-adapted for the uses for which it was designed. It was badly lighted, ill ventilated, sombre in appearance, inconvenient for spectators, and the worst-constructed hall for acoustic effects, probably, in the world. The huge pillars that supported the ceiling, though magnificent in themselves, were entirely out of place there. The chair of the Speaker was so placed, with windows behind it, that the Speaker himself, as he sat enveloped in a cloud of crimson drapery, could hardly be seen except by those who sat close by him. The furniture was of a heavy, dull character, and the carpet—a crimson, with bright yellow stars—pained the eye by its violence of color. The general characteristics of the hall were dismal and depressing, and there was nothing in the details of the ornamentation to atone for the general effect. If the new hall wears a tolerably cheerful aspect, and regard whatever has been paid to a harmony of effect in the general arrangement, we can easily understand that it must contrast so strongly with the old hall, as to appear excessively cheery. We have the strongest confidence that the new hall cannot possibly be worse than the old one in any respect.

We are not disposed to join in the sentimental regrets at Congress moving from a hall which has resounded with the clarion tones of CLAY, and QUINCY ADAMS, and other of our great departed statesmen, which some of our cotemporaries have indulged in. We have the great deeds and the stirring words of our dead patriots still to thrill and ennoble us, if we will be ennobled by virtuous examples, and the hall which echoed their eloquence is not to be destroyed, if it is deserted. There is more that we would gladly forget of the memories of the old Congressional Hall than that we would preserve, and giving our Congress a new habitation may give them also new manners. The gaudiness of the ornaments, too, by which they are surrounded, may have the happy effect of teaching them to be more chaste and sober in their language. The gauds on the walls may be to them what the drunken helots were to the Spartan youth.

The Small-Pox Hospital.

The worst feature of all contagious and epidemic diseases is the fear they endanger. As the Turks say—where the plague kills one the fear of the plague kills five, and what the plague is in the East, the small-pox is in the West. It is important, therefore, that those who have been alarmed by the increase of this disease in certain quarters of our City, should know that every possible precaution has been taken against its extension. In another column will be found the advertisement of "The Governors of the Almshouse" in reference to the new Hospital for Small-pox Patients on Blackwell's Island. This institution is as admirably managed as it is well organized, and it offers to all classes of sufferers the best possible care and treatment, with perfect seclusion from the risk of communicating their dreadful complaint to others. Perhaps no better illustration can be found of the progress of the philanthropy than is afforded by the contrast which the modern *cordon sanitaire* offers to the horrible practices of mediæval and ancient times. And while New-Yorkers may justly reflect with pride upon the excellence of our own Hospital system, it is painful to think that even in many sections of our own country no such appliances exist, combining a tender regard for individual misery with a just concern for the general welfare. It was but the last Summer that the country was shocked by the gross inhumanity and worse than barbaric selfishness displayed in one of the rural districts of Massachusetts. A poor man dying with the small-pox was found lying under a hedge by the road-side, in a town called Palmer, whether he had been conveyed by the "Overseers of the Poor," from a neighboring village! The impossibility of such a transaction in our great metropolis should reconcile us to many of the annoyances and perils incident to our vaster and more complicated because more intelligent and active society.

PAUSING A LITTLE.—Some of the Democratic journals of the South hesitate a little about ejecting Senator DOUGLAS from *their* party, and turning him over to the uncovenanted mercies of Republicanism. The Richmond *Examiner*, while it assumes a ludicrously lofty tone in patronizing Mr. DOUGLAS, asks this pertinent query:

> "Is there any Southern man who desires to drive Senator DOUGLAS from us by precipitate denunciation? *Are we of the South so strong that we can bowstring the great representative men of the North, with as few of the forms of justice, and with as little investigation as a Turkish Pacha exhibits when at a sign the head of some offending satrap is sent spinning from his shoulders?*"

We suspect there are a good many Democrats at the South which will ponder this question. None but the fire-eaters, whose leading object is the organization of a Disunion party, will be likely to ignore or underrate its suggestions.

PERSONAL.—Mr. HENRY SHELTON SANFORD, who was with Mr. GLIDDON at the time of his death in Central America, returned to this City in the *Star of the West* last week, just about the time when he was sent to Nicaragua by the "New-York correspondent" of a Boston paper.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a matinée to-day, commencing at 2 o'clock. BELLINI's opera of "Norma" will be performed with LA GRANGE, SIEDENBURG, BIGNARDI and GASSIER in the principal parts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—One of the best pantomimes in the extensive repertoire of the RAVELS is the "Green Monster." This work was revived last night, and was welcomed with torrents of laughter and applause. ANTOINE as the *White Knight* was as irresistibly funny as ever, and in the great tournament scene surpassed himself. The pantomime was well given in every respect. A better or funnier entertainment cannot be found in the City.

On Saturday there will be an afternoon performance, commencing at 2 o'clock, and ending in time for the afternoon trains. Our country friends should not leave the City without spending an hour at this elegant place of amusement.

A FAST NAME.—Our prophets, it seems, have honor abroad, even more abundantly than at home. A fine clipper ship has just been launched at Boston by EMERY SAWYER, Esq., and named the *Richard Busteed*. She is to be commanded by Captain D. S. STANWOOD, of Boston, and will load in WINSOR & Co.'s line of San Francisco packets. If she justifies her name, she may prove a little cranky, but she'll *go ahead*.

AN AMERICAN MILITARY ORDER.—Possibly everybody does not know, though everybody should, that the militia of this State have organized a Military Association, for the purpose of cultivating an honorable *esprit de corps* among the "gallant defenders" of our homes and hearths. The members of this Association are decorated with a badge, in the shape of a very pretty star, bearing the national emblem in a relief of gold on dark-blue enamel, and appended to a ribbon of crimson and white. These badges have heretofore been open to the objection which the English press urged against the insignia of the Bath, distributed to the French and Sardinian officers in the Crimea, that they were only Brummagem glories of bogus metal. But we were, yesterday, shown a very elegant decoration of this New-York Order of Valor, intended for presentation to General SPICER by the officers of his staff, which is of altogether another guise. It is not only intrinsically valuable, but, like the eagles of the Seventy-First Regiment, exhibited at their recent dinner, is artistically worthy alike of the soldiers who offer and of the soldier who is to receive it. These symptoms, on the part of our citizen army, of a proper pride in the emblems of their vocation, deserve to be noticed, for no calling can be useful to the community unless it is respected by those who pursue it.

TO HARLEM AND ASTORIA.—The number of passengers between this City and Astoria is now on an average by the *Golden Gate*, about 300 daily, yielding, at the present rate of passage, about $30 per day. This is barely sufficient to pay the current expenses of the boat, and on the first of January, when the present commutation tickets expire, the little *Golden Gate* will probably cease her trips. The uncertainty of communication during the Winter has caused many business men to remove to the City. Harlem, however, has the advantage of her sister village on the opposite side of the water. The *Sylvan Shore* continues to go and come full of passengers, averaging nearly a thousand daily. Mr. COLYER is building at his ship-yard, foot of Forty-eighth-street, a steamer to run in connection with the *Sylvan Shore*, to be ready in the Spring.

CHARGE AGAINST THE CITY INSPECTOR.—The Special Committee recently appointed by the Board of Councilmen to investigate the truth of the allegations contained in a petition from JAMES O'REILLEY, implicating the City Inspector and members of the Common Council, in the accusation of having received and personally appropriated moneys for the sale of stands in Washington Market, met in the City Hall yesterday—having notified and subpœnaed the said petitioner to attend. He did attend, but unequivocally refused to be sworn, alleging that he could not prove the charge himself, but that at some future day he would bring witnesses to substantiate it. The City Inspector was present, and insisted that REILLEY should be sworn and examined, but he persisted in refusing. The Committee then adjourned.

THE NEW-YORK SCOTT LEGION.—A second meeting of survivors of the different regiments which served in the Mexican War was held last evening, at the Mercer-street House. About fifty new names were enrolled, after which officers were elected, as follows:

President—Gen. WARD B. BURNETT.
Secretary—WM. B. PARRISAN.
Treasurer—FREDERICK N. COOKE.

A Committee of five, consisting of Major Farnsworth, New-York Volunteers, Capt. C. R. Wheat, Third Dragoons, Sergt. J. H. Starr, Second Artillery, and Dr. Silas Ramsay, First Regiment Ohio Volunteers, was chosen to draft a Constitution and bye-laws. The meeting adjourned till next Wednesday evening.

SUICIDE OF MR. NEEDHAM.—The Buffalo *Courier* makes the following statement of the causes of the suicide of Mr. NEEDHAM, lately in this City: "JOSEPH P. NEEDHAM, Jr., who committed suicide in New-York on Friday night, was a son of JOSEPH P. NEEDHAM, formerly proprietor of the Seed and Agricultural store in this city, and a brother of Mr. NEEDHAM, of the firm of J. S. VEDDER & CO. He had for the past three years been a traveling agent for a jewelry-house in Boston, but had been recently thrown out of employment. He had been in this city recently on a visit to his friends, and was in ill health, suffering from dyspepsia. It is presumed that his complaint induced dejection, and that in consequence he was led to take his life. He was not in straightened circumstances. His brother has gone to New-York, and will bring his remains here for interment."

PICTURE SALE.—On Thursday Messrs. LEEDS sold 120 lots of works of art at their gallery in Nassau-street. Most of them realized fair prices. There were several pleasing out-door sketches in oil, very cleanly in color, crisp, fresh and effective. Among such we noticed some desirable bits by COLEMAN, whose pictures, a few years ago, were comparatively unsalable. Nos. 66 and 67, by HART, and 42 and 43, a "Showery Day" and "Evening," by C. SMITH, were extremely pure in quality. An out-door sketch in oil—"Lake George"—sold for $11. It was well worth twice the money; painted by JOHNSON. LILLY SPENCER'S "Young Husband" and "Young Wife" were probably only nominally sold. $80 each was all that was offered. $150 for each would have been nearer the mark. A large showy landscape, composition by GAROMIENCKE, realized $48.

FOUNDLINGS.—On Wednesday evening, a young woman called at the residence of PATRICK DONAHUE, No. 125½ Washington-street, having an infant child about a month old. She requested permission to leave the child for a few minutes, which was granted. But as no one came again for the child, it was handed over yesterday to the Almshouse Governors, to be taken care of.

Yesterday morning a female child, about three weeks old, was found in the entry way of the dwelling-house No. 16 East Twenty-second-street, occupied by Mr. WM. NASH. The same disposition was made of the little stranger.

The Harbor-Masters and the Fishing Smacks.

There are over two hundred and fifty vessels constantly employed in bringing *live* fish to this market. They are neat little crafts, varying from ten to eighty tons, sloops and schooners, which the year round, and through all weathers, traverse the neighboring coasts in quest of this indispensable article of food. By immemorial usage, this fleet has found a common rendezvous in Fulton Market Slip: here are their great market and the accessories of their trade, including the hundreds of immense cars into which the fish are transferred from the wells of the smacks as soon as they touch the dock, in order to preserve them alive and healthy. Their calling is a hard one, and of late has not been remunerative, many of the smacks having spent the whole season without being able to save a dollar beyond their legitimate expenses. Dead fish packed in ice have been brought here in large quantities from Boston, and this has materially affected their trade in more ways than one. These fish are hawked about the City in carts, bringing into disrepute the live, sweet and healthy article with which it is the province of the smackmen to supply the New-York market. The smackmen pay to the Corporation a yearly stipend for dockage in this slip, which is regularly collected of them, and they pay it without grumbling. When an easterly wind makes it difficult to fish outside, or they are obliged to wait for bait, a large fleet is crowded into the slip, and as vessels are permitted to anchor only for a limited time in the stream, they are often stowed together so compactly that a person can travel over their decks, from dock to dock. When there is no longer room there they find a temporary berth in the Black Ball slip adjoining. Packed together so closely, and filling the slip full, they find it difficult to get their fasts out so as to hold them in position, and the swell from the wheels of passing steamers often breaks them from their moorings, their rails are broken, and their vessels chafed and damaged. There is, however, a neighborly feeling prevailing among themselves, which leads them to give way to accommodate each other; they will haul from morning to night to make way for vessels arriving with fresh fares. But occasionally a fruit vessel gets into the slip, and, after selling out, throws the refuse and rotten fruit overboard, which gets into the cars and kills the fish. To add to all their other disabilities and trials, the Harbor Masters have lately made them the subject of their special attention.

For instance, Captain ROGERS, of the smack *Mary R. Rogers*, on his arrival here on Wednesday afternoon, found the slip full of smacks, and with much difficulty obtained a berth alongside of two canal boats which were discharging grain into a ship on the north side of the slip. One of these boats being soon obliged to leave, he also was compelled to haul, and he found a berth in the adjoining (Black-Ball) slip. He had scarcely made fast to the pilot-boat *Mary Catharine*, when "Smack ahoy!" came from a voice on a ship's deck, near by. "Hallo!" answered Capt. R. "Haul out that smack, and let this canal-boat in there," cried the voice, in a tone of stern authority. "Where shall we go?" inquired the smackman, "there is no berth for us to haul to." "I don't care where you go to; you must haul," answered the voice. It was after dark, and Capt. ROGERS was in doubt as to who it was addressing him, and thought it might be an officer of the ship. So he inquired, "Who are you?" Answer—"I'll let you know to-morrow morning who I am," and, after a pause, "I am the Harbor-Master, and I order you out of this slip." At the same instant Capt. R. heard the voice give orders to a person to go down and cast off the fasts of the smack, and if they were not let go to cut them and let her go adrift. Captain R. said he would cheerfully have hauled his smack, although it was dark, and it was very inconvenient to do so, had he been addressed in a civil way, but the command was given in so tyrannical and abusive terms, his resentment was stirred, as was also that of all who heard the language of the officer. The person who was ordered to cut the fasts said he didn't dare to go on board and cut the lines, as the men had long poles in their hands. The officer then said he would do it himself, but he was advised by the Captain that he had better not attempt that exploit. Captain R. told the harbor-master that the iron-bound fenders of the canal-boat would cut his vessel to pieces, but the only answer to this was an order to the canal-boat to haul under the smack's bows; he didn't care now much he damaged him. Captain R. was then invited by the Captain of the steamer *Croton* to make fast alongside his vessel, which he did, and found a resting-place for the night.

Early yesterday morning the Harbor Master made his appearance again, and told one of the crew of the *Mary Rogers*, "If you are not out of this slip by 8 o'clock, I will fine you $50." A strong flood-tide was then running, and it was impossible to get out of the slip. As soon as the tide slacked, the *Mary Rogers* was warped round into Fulton Market-slip, in order to discharge her cargo of fish. When about midway he was hailed by the same familiar and authoritative voice with: "Don't haul that smack into this slip; I order you out." As there was nowhere to go, and he must either discharge his fish or lose his fare, Captain R. made fast to the nearest ship. The officer now ordered three other smacks to move from their berths. "But," said one of the smackmen, "we have a cargo of fish; what shall we do with them?" "I don't care. I will give you ten minutes to haul out, or I will fine you fifty dollars. I have supreme authority here, and I order you ont." "But," said the fisherman, "suppose the tide is so I can't haul out; if I attempt it, and we get our vessel under the stern of that ship and damage her, will you be responsible?" "No; you must pay your own damage," said the officer.

In the afternoon a summons was served upon Captain R., by an attorney, to appear before the Justice of the Fourth District, on the 21st inst., for trial upon the complaint of Mr. STEVENS, the Treasurer of the City Hospital, for trial, (offence not stated,) in default of which a judgment of $50 and costs would be given against him. The smackmen say they have concluded to have a little insight into their rights, and to overhaul the nature and extent of the Harbor-Masters' prerogatives. They have employed counsel for the purpose.

The Cattle Show—Appearance of the Llamas.

The attendance at the Fat Cattle Show at the Crystal Palace was much larger yesterday than on either of the previous days of the exhibition. There were many ladies and children there during the day; the little ones appeared to be especially delighted with the species of pigeons called "Pouters," of which there were a number at the exhibition. The little Maltese Goat was petted a good deal, and the Maltese Jack attracted his share of attention. But the principal interest centred in the Llamas, of which there were twelve on exhibition; the rest of the forty-two which were brought to this port on Tuesday, will be at the Palace to-day. Although these creatures are very much wasted by the fatigues of their recent rough voyage, they are so covered with wool that one does not perceive at first sight that they are very thin. The Llama very much resembles a small camel; has a long, slender neck, long ears, delicate limbs, and a coat of fine wool. Some of those at the Palace are brown, some vari-colored. Indian attendants have charge of them. We attempted to question them, but they could not speak English. Although the Cattle Show proper closed yesterday—some of the beeves will be slaughtered to-day—most of the cattle, the Nankin Sheep and the Llamas may still be seen there.

The New-York Democracy and the National Administration.

MASS MEETING IN FRONT OF TAMMANY HALL.

Break-down of the Platform.

MEETING IN THE PARK.

ADDRESSES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Speeches of Mr. Russell, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. MacMahon, Mr. English, Coroner Connery, Mr. Dillaye and others.

A mass meeting of the Democracy, called by a Committee, which was headed by Mr. Stephen P. Russell as Chairman, was held yesterday evening in front of Tammany Hall, "to consider and respond to the policy of the National Administration as expressed in the first message of President Buchanan." The place of meeting originally selected was Tammany Hall itself, but the Sachems refused to grant the building on the ground that the call for the demonstration did not emanate from the recognized party authorities. A large platform was erected in the triangular space in front of the Hall and the new "Times Building." At 7 o'clock an assemblage of about one thousand persons had gathered in front of it. Shelton's Band, and a number of gentlemen well-known for the punctuality of their attendance at all gatherings of the City Democracy, occupied the stand itself. A calcium light flashed in front, and Captain Rynder's cannon boomed repeatedly in the Park. A drizzling fog prevailed during the whole evening.

Mr. Stephen P. Russell called the meeting to order. He said: Fellow-Democrats, I congratulate you that we are enabled to assemble to-night, if not in Tammany Hall, yet beneath the blue vault of Heaven. You are aware that the Sachems of Tammany Society have refused us the use of Tammany Hall in which to hold a meeting to respond to the policy of the Administration, as expressed in the first message of President Buchanan. They have unquestionably declared that no body of citizens have a right to call a meeting without first consulting those who claim to be our masters. I am strangely mistaken in the character of the upright statesman now at the head of our Government, if he does not resent this insult which has been put upon his friends, and teach these disloyal Democrats that they have reckoned without their host. Fellow-Democrats, I nominate as presiding officer of this meeting, Hon. Richard Schell.

Mr. Schell took his seat amid loud cheers. Mr. Daniel B. Taylor presented the following list of Vice-Presidents, not one of whom, he said, would decline to serve:

Chas. O'Conor,
James T. Soutter,
John H. Brower,
William Schirmer,
Andrew H. Mount,
William H. Leonard,
William Wilson,
James Shields,
John A. Williams,
Thomas Maloney,
Michael Ryan,
P. G. Moloney,
Vincent Lecompte,
Benjamin Ray,
Thomas Fitzgerald,
Joseph Rose,
Robert C. McIntire,
Andrew McGaron,
Henry R. Hoffmire,
Walter Roche,
Thomas Stevens,
Wilson Small,
James Murphy,
James Moore,
John C. Mather,
George G. Barnard,
Solomon Banta,
Philip W. Engs,
Thomas Lawrence,
Michael Kuntz,
John Van Tine,
Francis I. A. Boole,
Edward Costello,
Benjamin F. Rhodes,
Bartlett Smith,
Garrett Dyckman,
John C. Frazier,
Ed. C. McConnell,
Fred'k Germann,
Henry P. West,
Thos. Dunlay,
Chas. D. Mead,
Aaron H. Bean,
John H. McCunn,
Thos. Jones, Jr.,
Smith Ely, Jr.,
Andrew Mulligan,
John W. Chanler,
George E. Baldwin,
Thos. Morrell,
George Wier,
Thos. McSpedon,
Anson Herrick,
Oliver Charlick,
Wm. McConkey,
Chas. H. Haswell,
Amos F. Hatfield,
George F. Thomson,
C. Swackhamer,
John Dougherty,

Stephen D. Dillaye,
Royal Phelps,
James B. Murray,
Wm. E. Wilmerding,
Richard F. Carman,
Steph. F. Cambreleng,
John Wheeler,
Michael Murray,
Charles McCay,
Alex. C. Morton,
Charles A. Brown,
John J. Tait,
John M. Mimne,
Anthony J. McCarty,
William O'Donnell,
Geo. P. Bickford,
Bartholomew Healy,
John D. Dixon,
John Creighton,
Henry H. Howard,
Martin Gilmartin,
Mat. T. Brennan,
John G. Seely,
Wm. W. Judson,
Gideon J. Tucker,
Daniel E. Delavan,
Author J. Delaney,
Wm. J. Brisley,
Wm. H. Dusenbury,
Geo. A. Jeremiah,
Joseph Cornell,
Thomas Blake,
James R. Steers,
William Gage,
James C. Willett,
S. W. Galpin,
James H. Lynch,
Charles K. Smith,
Michael Tuomey,
David Kissner,
John McDonnell,
P. M. Wetmore,
George C. Genet,
Wm. M. McIntire,
Peter Halpin,
John Gregory,
Chas. G. Cornell,
Wm. Coulter,
Theodore J. Fonda,
John J. Bradley,
Henry Arcularius,
Henry W. Genet,
Noah A. Childs,
Thos. A. Dunn,
Hermann Ewisch,
Edward A. Moore,
Richard B. Connolly,
David I. Chatfild,
Michael Connolly,
Wm. Norcross,

These were elected unanimously.

Colonel John H. McCunn submitted the following-named gentlemen for secretaries:

Samuel Auld,
Dudley Haley,
Daniel Mooney,
James Hays,
Charles Fletcher,
Thomas J. Barr,
Anthony T. Gallagher,
Benjamin Wood,
Philip Becker,
Asahel Reed,
Aaron B. Rollins,
James Burnham,
Thomas H. Ferris,
James Neary,
Edward Hamilton,
Charles P. Johnson,
Lawrence Turnure,
Dunham J. Crain,
Denis McCarthy,
William J. Peck,
Michael Rigney,
William A. Turnure,
James Reed,

James Nesbit,
John O'Grady,
Edward H. Maxwell,
George J. Gallagher,
James White,
James Lawrence,
Patrick Wade,
John A. Tipper,
Peter Crawford,
William Dodge,
Wm. H. McCorkle,
Edwin Bouton,
Terrence McGuire,
John Tilley,
Michael Murphy,
Eugene A. Kozlay,
Daniel W. Geery,
Thomas N. Carr,
Charles H. Smith,
Wm. B. McManus,
R. B. Bradford,
Joseph Lynch,
James D. Morgan.

Whilst the Colonel was reading the names the platform gave way, and all upon it were precipitated, with a terrific crash, on the pile of broken bricks underneath. A scream and a scramble, and everybody congratulated himself on his safety. The injuries were confined to a few scratched shins and noses, and a broken trombone. Somebody mounted the ruins and called on the crowd to adjourn to the City Hall steps—towards which a rush was made *instanter*.

Colonel McCunn proceeded with the reading of the list of Secretaries, and it was unanimously approved.

Mr. Stephen H. Dillaye read the annexed resolutions, which were adopted *nem. con.*:

Resolved, That the Democracy of the City of New-York does indorse, approve and support the Administration of James Buchanan, President of the United States; that, in the formation of his Cabinet, whereby he called around him some of the ablest and most experienced statesmen of our party—men who were devoted to National sentiments, untinctured by sectionalism, and pledged by their past lives and reputation to the unchangeable principles of the Democratic faith—he gave to the American People abundant assurances of the high character of his Administration; and that, in his noble Inaugural Address, he afforded still further evidences of the wise, safe and honorable policy by which he would be, and has ever been, guided.

Resolved, That in President Buchanan's first Message, recently delivered to Congress, we recognize the language of a patriot and a statesman, and the principles of a true National Democrat; and that now, as at all times since the fortunate day when the suffrages of his fellow-citizens elevated him to the high position he fills, he justifies their preferences, by his prudence in council, his decision of action, and his unfaltering adhesion to the Cincinnati Platform; and that we pledge the unchanging support of the New-York Democracy—of the forty-one thousand good and true men, who stand by their colors alike through good and through evil report—to a chieftain so worthy of our regard and esteem.

Resolved, That we claim without hesitation, and will insist without exception, that wherever an official holding under a Democratic Administration, opposes, whether openly or secretly, whether by vote, by personal influence, or by pecuniary contributions, the candidates, the interests or the measeres sustained by the Democratic organization, his instantaneous removal from office should follow; and that we emphatically approve the promptness and fearless decision with which President Buchanan and his Cabinet have commenced to act upon this principle, in recent instances.

Resolved, That while we would have preferred that the entire Constitution proposed for the State of Kansas should have been submitted to popular approval, we congratulate the people of that Territory upon the opportunity now presented to them of passing upon the question which has so long disturbed their peace and destroyed their material prosperity and progress; that nothing but the wicked and factious pertinacity of professional agitators can now stand in the way of the early admission of this new State into the Union, with the unqualified power remaining in her people to alter and amend its Constitution thenceforth as to them may seem best; that while we fully and unreservedly concur in this view of the case, we desire to urge upon all Democrats the necessity of conciliation and good feeling among brethren, upon this and all similar questions, that, especially upon the floor of Congress and in the newspaper press, no animosities be engendered and no division lines drawn, which may militate against our future harmony and success—believing, as we do, that upon the ascendancy of Democratic principles mainly depend the safety and perpetuity of our Union.

Resolved, That in remarkable contrast to the pretences which our political opponents make that the people of Kansas are deprived of the right of self-government, we point to their legislative enactments with respect to the City of New-York: that our chartered privileges and immemorial franchises, granted and respected even by British sovereigns, have been wrested from us by these identical partisans, and the voters of the first Municipality in America permitted to exercise no voice for the approval or rejection of any one of the unjust acts forced upon us by a tyrannical Legislature; that the City of New-York, though oppressed beneath these burdens and grievances, stands ready with her forty-one thousand Democratic voters, to renew the battle for principle at all times, to contribute to future party triumphs, and to sustain our Democratic President.

Resolved, That the recent defeat of the Democratic Party of this City, in the person of its able and popular Chief Magistrate, Fernando Wood, was brought about by the open treason of some, and the connivance and indifference of others, whom our party had in times past fostered and elevated to conspicuous and influential positions; that while we regret their defection to the enemy, and accept the inevitable separation from them as political associates which must ensue, we point with pride to the mighty phalanx of voters upon whom their example and exertions had no influence; and that we tender to our worthy Mayor, in his defeat, the assurance of our cordial sympathies and support.

Resolved, That we reprobate the narrow and jealous policy which induced the majority of the Sachems of Tammany Society to refuse the request of our Committee of Arrangements, and to bar out the Democratic masses from Tammany Hall this evening—that we recognize no masters in the Democratic Party, and will acknowledge no right of dictation or control over our meetings; and that, especially at this moment, there should neither have been any delay nor any division of opinions, in giving a prompt approval of the President's position, and inviting the participation of all Democrats.

Mr. John Hoffman was then introduced amid cheers. He said:

Fellow-citizens: For the privilege of standing in the open air to-night, dark and cold and drear as it may be, you are indebted to the action of the Sachems of the Tammany Society, who have taken upon themselves to exclude the Democracy of the City of New-York from the halls of Tammany, where they have been accustomed to meet on all occasions. [A Voice—"Three groans for the Sachems." Great groaning.] They have assumed to say that the Democracy of this City shall not meet within the walls of Tammany to indorse the policy of the administration of James Buchanan, unless it be with their consent and at their call. For what they have done, gentlemen, I hope that one of these days you will thank them in your own peculiar style. [Cheers.] I thank God that, although the light of Democracy may be smothered in the smoke of the wigwam, it can burn to-night beneath the blue arch of Heaven, and that although the voice of free speech may be stifled in the pent-up air of the Sachems' cabin, it can ring out clearer and louder in the clear air of Heaven, and be wafted on the winds not only to the capitol of the nation, but to the uttermost parts of the land. [Cheers.] This meeting has been called by many of the most respectable Democrats of this great City, to indorse the policy of the Administration of James Buchanan, as declared in his first annual message to the Congress of the Union. To that point I propose to speak. For that purpose we assembled here. And in referring to that policy and that message, whether it be in the able review of the President upon the financial affairs of this country, and the causes and the remedies of it—whether it be upon the subject of foreign relations—whether it be upon the subject of our domestic relations—whether it be upon any one of these subjects, or upon all of these subjects—and lastly, and chiefly, whether it be upon the subject of Kansas, which has engrossed the attention of the people of this country for so long a time, I, for one, have to say that I would not, if I could, abate one jot or tittle of it, but line upon line, precept upon precept, word for word, syllable for syllable, letter for letter, I respond to it with my whole heart. [Cheers.] Why is it that this vast assemblage is here to-night? We are not upon the eve of an important election. We are on the eve of no important nominations. The grand contest in which the Democracy of this country engaged its combined foes less than a year ago, ended in a victory of the party, and placed in the Chair of State, the choice of the people, James Buchanan. The people of the country—the Democratic Party—then adopted the theory of popular sovereignty, and the great question which was submitted to the people then was, whether the question of Slavery in Kansas should be submitted to the people of Kansas? Well, we know what a struggle took place. We know how all the political elements of this country were convulsed to a degree that was without parallel in the history of the nation. We know how every one of us trembled for the result, and feared that if defeat should overtake us ruin would overwhelm the land. And we know how when the news came from every part of the land that the Democracy had triumphed, we gloried in the result, and felt that the Administration of James Buchanan would be a harbinger of joy. But now, in less than twelve months from the time of his inauguration, in but little over twelve months from the time of his election, there seems to be some power at work, there seems to be some organization at hand, which does have, if not as a direct, at least as an indirect aim, object and intent, the inflicting a deadly stab upon his administration. And it is proper, therefore, although we are on the eve of no election, and although no candidates are before the people, that the Democracy, without waiting for the call of organizations, without waiting for the permission of sachems, should spontaneously and of its own free will assemble here in the Empire City of the Empire State, and declare unanimously that they support the Administration. [Cheers.] Do you, fellow-citizens, give it that support? [Responsive cheers.] Do you indorse the Administration? [Cheers and cries of "Yes."] Do you indorse the policy of James Buchanan as declared in his message? [Cheers and cries of "Yes."] Do you believe that by submitting the question of Slavery to the people of Kansas everything is submitted in which the people of this country have a vital interest? [Cries of "We do?"] And when James Buchanan says in his message—(I repeat substantially what he said)—that the whole Constitution might have been submitted to the people, yet as the vital question has been submitted, and as Kansas has always occupied more of the attention of the people of this country, and of the Congress of this country, than it should occupy, I agree with him that it is time now that their attention should be turned to something else, and that now, when this question of Slavery can be fairly submitted to them—as fairly submitted it is in pursuance of the directions of a constitutional Convention framed by the authority of a legitimate Legislature which has been recognized by the Congress of the United States—it would be trifling with the peace of the country—it would be trifling with the will of the Democracy—it would be trifling with the good sense of all men—to insist on it that that Constitution should be returned, and that the whole matter should be set afloat again among the people of Kansas to end in discord worse than any they have ever yet known—perhaps even in civil war. If the policy of James Buchanan on the question is sustained—if, in despite of the opposition now made to it in Congress and out of Congress, that question is submitted for the vote of the people of Kansas, and Kansas shall come into the Confederacy, either with or without Slavery, as the people shall say, then, fellow-citizens, the agitation in Kansas will be ended, and we shall see, and all shall see, the wisdom of the President in recommending the course which we are now considering. Where are the friends of those who oppose James Buchanan in this matter? They are the men, they are the presses, they are the parties, they are the leaders, who, in the battle which we fought so manfully, not twelve months ago denounced us; denounced the principle of popular sovereignty and the construction which they now put on it; denounced everything; advised the people of Kansas not to vote on the Constitution, not to vote to submit the framing of it to the Convention, and not to vote to frame that Convention, but to keep up the agitation so that it might form food and drink for them and their successors, under whatever name they might go in another Presidential campaign, whenever that should come. [Cheers. A Voice—Speak louder.] Speak louder, you may say, but in this atmosphere to-night it is impossible for any man to do justice to the principles which are enunciated in that Message, or to do justice to the purpose for which this meeting was called. My voice is failing, my strength is failing, and craving your indulgence I must yield this stand to some one with stronger lungs, but to no one with a better will. [Loud cheers, during which Mr. Hoffman retired.]

Mr. T. W. McMahon, one of Mayor Wood's private Secretaries, appeared in answer to a call for the Mayor himself. He commenced by taking for his text, I Kings, xix chapter, 18th verse:

Yet I have *left me* seven thousand in Israel, all the knees which have not bowed unto Baal, and every mouth which hath not kissed him.

And we too, said Mr. McMahon, have more than 40,000 Democrats who have remained true to their allegiance; and who, notwithstanding all the rascality and vagabondism and seduction that were used, stood true and firm for Fernando Wood. But they were defeated notwithstanding, for all the odds and ends of the opposition were arrayed against the Champion of the New-York Democracy, Fernando Wood. The morning after the election Mr. McMahon thought, when the sad intelligence was conveyed to him, that there was something for the friends of Mayor Wood to be glad about. They felt that there was no Cain's mark upon their brows; no act of theirs could make them ashamed. They had stood up manfully for Fernando Wood, the regular nominee of the Democratic Party, while there were not only the open and treacherous enemies of the Democracy who claimed to be Democrats, against them, but every Republican, every American, every pious Abolitionist, every man who believed all who did not attend his Church would be damned; every man who believed a little brandy and lager bier was a curse to humanity; every believer in the nutriment of turnips and green peas, and a host of others who were named by the speaker, had, he said, all proclaimed against them; and notwithstanding the 2,000 Policemen who were at the polls to vote twice and keep the friends of Fernando Wood away, there were over 40,000 found to stand true for their rights. Notwithstanding those who claimed to be friends deserted them, and others who had been raised by the Democratic Party from the most miserable positions, attempted to smuggle the "Wooden Horse" within their camp, they were defeated by only about 1,400 votes; and those 1,400 votes were influenced by those who had refused to allow them to meet in Tammany Hall. It was a disgrace to think how many good Democrats were kept out of Tammany Hall by the eight votes that were cast at the meeting of the Sachems. It was a burning shame. Would they allow any such rotten institution to put them down? No! they would not. If they did, then would they be as bad and worse than those who had put them down.

At this point a company, bearing a banner, on which there was a full length portrait of Mayor Wood, and the following inscription:

SOCIETY OF THE REGULARS.

passed in front, and delayed the speaker some considerable time. At length comparative quiet was restored, and the speaker was resuming his denunciation of the enemies of Mayor Wood, when a man in the crowd cried out, "Give us something about Buchanan, we've heard enough of Mayor Wood."

The speaker continued in defence of the Mayor until a gentleman at his left (Colonel McCunn) pulled his sleeve and said:

"Give them a little Buchanan, Mac—they would rather have it."

Mr. McMahon said he could assure them that many of the enemies of Mr. Buchanan were then seeking about for means to destroy him and his Administration. But if Mr. Buchanan would only make a few more heads follow that of John McKeon, he would raise up a party in the City of New-York such as had not been seen since the good old days of General Jackson. He could assert that because he had confidence in the patriotism of the New-York Democracy, and because he knew they would defend the Constitution and the Union whenever and by whomsoever they might be assailed.

Mr. Thomas Dunn English was introduced by the Chairman, as the next speaker. He said:

Fellow-Citizens—When I received, late in the afternoon, a note of invitation from the Committee to attend the proceedings of this evening, I hesitated whether I should or should not accept it, for I found that, according to some of the newspapers of this morning, you were nothing more than a rebellious mob, broken away from the control of your masters of Tammany Hall, and set up on your own hook. But, on reflection, I considered that, if you were rebels, I was a little in that way myself, and I claimed the right to meet my fellow-citizens when and where I pleased, and exchange sentiments with them respecting the merits and demerits of any and every Administration. I respect old parties—I dearly love them. I love even the buildings associated with a time-honored party, but there are no Sachems, with their streaks of red, yellow and blue paint, and all the flummery of their Order, that can prevent me from the free, full and undisturbed expression of my opinions. We meet here this night—in this damp atmosphere, when every speaker addresses this vast assemblage, only at the peril of his throat—with a broken platform, but, thank God, with James Buchanan at the head of affairs, at the head, not of a broken Democratic platform—we meet here, I say, with a sincere purpose to sustain a Democratic public officer in the due administration of the highest public offices. What have we now to contend with,—now that the bustle and strife, and all the angry and bitter feelings of the election are over, when Congress has just entered on its duties? What danger have we to fear? What perils to anticipate? Nothing from our enemies—nothing from those from whom we should reasonably look for opposition and antagonism, but from men in our own ranks,—from our own former highly-favored friends,—from men whom the Democracy have always delighted to honor, and who are now repaying the Democracy with the blackest ingratitude. What did this vast meeting, notwithstanding the inclement night, mean? What was the meaning of all this enthusiasm? Let the traitors think of it. Let the oligarchy who sought to rule them consider it well. The enthusiasm of this meeting might possibly make them pause, or, at least, it would awaken them to the fate that awaited them in the future.

The speaker was here interrupted by the arrival of a torch-light procession, preceded by a band. After the members composing it had taken places on the steps, or mingled with the crowd, Mr. English proceeded. It was not a night for much speaking, for the fog got down a speaker's throat and choked him, and as he believed that on such a night, or indeed as he always believed, that a short speech was the best, he (the speaker) had only to say that though they had been defeated in their Mayoralty election, and were only partially successful in the State election, yet he could tell them that the tide was turning in the other direction, and that on the next occasion when they tested the strength of the Democracy of New-York, the time-honored banner of Democracy would again be borne aloft, and Democratic principles would again guide the counsels of the Empire State.

Mr. English was loudly cheered on retiring. Then arose cries for Mayor Wood and Augustus Schell. Neither of these persons responding to the call, somebody shouted that Coroner Connery was present. Whereupon, vociferous invitations to the Coroner to address the meeting ascended into the fog, above the smoke of the torches.

Coroner Connery accordingly made his appearance. Fellow-citizens, (he said,) at my last appearance in Tammany Hall I proclaimed what I say has been accomplished, the triumph of the Democracy of New-York. I said then what I say now, and the last end of my existence, within the limits of my education, will say, that every means at my disposal, all my energy and strength and vital endurance, and everything about me, shall be exercised against every man who opposes the interests and the sinews of the workingmen of the City and County of New-York. When I was last in Tammany Hall I so said, and though that inquisition has been laughed at since, I claim that it has been verified in every feature. I said we would have a majority for the Democratic Party, and we have had it, and if we will continue to persevere, we shall yet have as glorious victories as the glorious Jackson, the representative of Democracy, would rejoice in. I appear here to-night, because I want to throw myself into every avenue of Democracy. I trust the air which I drew in as a young man will still sustain by its oxygen the lungs of Edward Downes Connery. I will tell this inquisition that any other form of Government but Democracy is totally impossible in this country, for Democracy is a great and grand tree, that should by its branches protect every Democrat throughout the length and breadth and entire extent of the Union of America. I am one of the public officers of New-York, not afraid to appear here, for I am here to give my approbation to every action of James Buchanan, your President. I will not go over the Kansas matters—there is no occasion that I should. I appear before you to inspirit you to the glorious actions of your fathers, which, if you forget, by and by your children will suffer for it. I bid you cherish those noble principles which were taught you by Jefferson, and glorious old Jackson, and all the really great men of the country. Do not be led away by those who want you to give your votes for any particular purpose. Those who want you to vote for any particular purpose, will promise everything that man can bestow, but after the election is over you will find the falsity of those professions.

In conclusion, Coroner Connery assured the meeting that in Mayor Wood they had a public officer unrivalled in energy, ability and talent—a man who had been put through the crucible, and had discharged with surpassing fidelity and admirable honesty, the duties which had been imposed upon him by the people. We have arrived, he said, at an epoch in the political history of New-York, when men must do their duty to the utmost—when every Ward in the City must have its own intrinsic power—when every individual must have the prerogative to choose such men as he desires to be the makers and administrators of the laws he desires to obey—when we must not be ruled by an Albany junta—by a few men out of the City. There were good men among them, in the ranks of the true Democracy—not the traitors—and one of the foremost of them was that true friend of the people, Augustus Schell.

Three cheers were given for Coroner Connery on his retiring.

Again arose loud cries for Mayor Wood, but as he was not forthcoming, the Chairman announced Mr. Stephen H. Dillaye.

Fellow-Democrats, (he began,) we have assembled here to night for the purpose of expressing our sentiments respecting the principles enunciated in the first message of James Buchanan. Let them contrast the state of the country to-day with its state just preceding the election of that great statesman, and they would see that there was nothing more worthy their commendation than was its present attitude. From the moment that James Buchanan entered upon his Presidential duties, every step he had taken, every movement he had made, had only tended to raise higher and higher the dignity of the United States, and to throw around their commerce all that was required to keep it from agitation. It was not surprising that the crowd of thousands upon thousands, which had assembled upon such an inclement night, should have met to sustain such an Administration; but it was surprising that seven men had dared, in the face of Heaven and the Democracy, to shut the doors of Tammany Hall against the people, unless they were called together by that secret society which claimed to rule there—that oligarchy of scoundrels. For his (the speaker's) part, he said War! War! against all secret societies. [Loud cheers.] And especially against such a secret society as had closed the Wigwam against them. He preferred war to the serenity of slavery. The same hand that had shut them out of Tammany, was the same hand that went to the polls, two weeks ago, and murdered the people's candidate—as far as the defeating him was concerned. Would they allow Tammany Hall to usurp their rights, and dictate to them what sort of men they should vote for? ["No! No!"] To come to the question more particularly before them, he would ask them, to a man, whether or not they were prepared to sustain the first Message of James Buchanan? ["Yes, Yes."] If they did that—and he was sure before he asked them, they would do it—would they not also denounce the action of the Seven Sachems, in denying Tammany Hall for their meeting for that purpose? Was not such conduct tyranny, absolute usurpation? Is there any act in the State which prevents people from assembling and stating their views on any political question? There was none, and, for his part, he would denounce the scoundrels of Tammany Hall till they were driven from the party to which they claimed to belong.

Mr. Swackhamer was next called for, but as he was not present, another gentleman, whose name we did not learn, briefly addressed the meeting. The crowd dropped away in groups of a dozen at a time, till shortly after 9 o'clock, the steps of the Hall were nearly deserted, and the meeting came to an end.

There was some speaking at the stand in the Park, after that in front of the new Times' Building had fallen in. The meeting there was organized by the appointment of Alderman Coulter as Chairman. On taking the Chair he remarked briefly and with considerable severity upon the conduct of those who were not disposed to encourage the objects of assemblage. Several speakers followed. Among them, Mr. Hennessey spoke with much energy against the enemies of the true Democracy. And so did Alderman Wilson and at greater length. He was listened to with apparent favor, until he made an unfavorable allusion to Senator Douglas, at which there were many hisses.

Mr. McSweeny was the last speaker. He denounced the action of the eight Sachems of Tammany who had denied them the use of Tammany Hall, and praised Mr. Tucker, who alone voted against their resolutions. He spoke admiringly of Mr. Buchanan, and of his Administration hopefully. In conclusion, he moved that the meeting adjourn, and that they proceed to the St. Nicholas Hotel and pay their respects to Mayor Wood. They adjourned accordingly at a quarter to nine o'clock.

A portion of the crowd had already left the Park, preceded by a brass band, and marched up Broadway to the St. Nicholas Hotel. Arrived there, the band played a martial air, and then there were loud calls for Wood. But Mr. Wood did not make his appearance, and after waiting a few moments the band struck up another martial air, and with the crowd marched away. The gathering in front of the hotel was very small.

Fires.

Fire in Cherry-street—Seven Horses Burned.—At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the frame stable rear of No. 376 Cherry-street. The stable was entirely destroyed, and seven horses burned. The fire was caused by the carelessness of a drunken hackman.

Fire in Houston-street.—At a few minutes after 5 o'clock A. M. yesterday, a fire occurred in the dwelling-house No. 2 Houston-street. A servant girl went into a clothes closet with a lighted candle, and the flame communicated to the clothing. Fortunately it was speedily extinguished, with the destruction of only a few dresses.

Fire in Eighty-fifth-street.—A little before noon, Wednesday, a fire broke out in the bakery of Mr. Strang, in Eighty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue. The flames extended to the blacksmith shop of Robert Kirkpatrick adjoining. Mr. Strang sustained a loss of about $300, which is covered by an insurance of $1,300 in the Rutger Insurance Company. Mr. Kirkpatrick's loss was $200, partly insured. The fire originated from a defect in the flue of the oven attached to the bakery.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Dec. 19.

I.—POETRY—Opiates, by Aug. Blauvelt.
II.—MODERN ROME—Life, Society, Manners, &c., in Modern Rome.
III.—AFFAIRS IN FRANCE—Our Correspondence.
IV.—NOTES ON THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.
V.—CHANCE AND CHANGE.
VI.—SUMMARIES OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.
VII.—IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.
VIII.—THE UTAH EXPEDITION.
IX.—EDITORIALS—Gen. Walker's Second Expedition—The President and the Pirates—Kansas Matters—The News from Utah—The Indian Question—Improvement in Trade—University Education—A Naval Militia, &c.
X.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
XI.—CENTRAL AMERICA—Interesting Historical Memoranda.
XII.—A CHAPTER OF MURDERS.
XIII.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.
XIV.—OBITUARY NOTICES.
XV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Produce and Live Stock Markets, carefully reported for the week.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for	$2
Eight Copies, one year, for	12
Twenty Copies, one year, for	20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the Weekly Times is:

To Canada, payable in advance	26 cents a year.
Within the State	26 cents a year.
Without the United States	26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. Bills of all Specie-Paying Banks Received at Par.

All orders must be addressed to the Publishers of the Weekly Times, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE
HOLIDAY HAT
is sold by
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

Waupun, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. Lansing Bonnell, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:

Dear Sir: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING, AND IF THE LADIES wish to make presents for the Holidays they can get beautiful embroidered toilet Slippers, (presents for gentlemen.) Also, ladies', misses', boys' and children's Boots and Shoes, in great variety, at
J. B. MILLER & CO'S., No. 387 Canal-st.

"THE CHEAPEST LIGHT."—KNAPP'S PATENT LAMPS, with oils that cost from 60 cents to $1 per gallon, produce a light superior to all other lamps, and at a cost of from ½ to 1 cent per hour. Persons owning "rights" throughout the country will be supplied with the Lamps, Oils, &c., on the most favorable terms.
WILLIAM SPOONER, Proprietor, No. 423 Hudson-st.

MARRIED.

Norton—Norris.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 17, at St. John's Chapel, by Rev. S. H. Weston, Mr. Geo. H. Norton to Miss Mary A. Norris, all of this City.

Waring—Foster.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, by Rev. W. Phraner, Wm. C. Waring, Esq., of Yonkers, to Sarah E., daughter of the late Robert K. Foster, of Sing Sing.

Van Valkenburgh—Smith.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Dec. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. L. James, Watson Van Valkenburgh to Miss Mary J. Smith.

Van Dine—Cutting.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Dr. Peters, Mr. Cornelius Van Dine, of the firm of Schoonmaker & Van Dine, New-York City, to Miss Anna Cutting, all of Long Island.

Rider—Chandler.—At Mexico, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes in this City, Mr. Henry C. Rider, of Florence, N. Y., to Miss Helen A. Chandler, of the former place, (both deaf mutes.)

Richards—Anthony.—At Providence, R. I., at the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, by Rev. W. C. Richards, T. Addison Richards, Esq., N. A., of New-York City, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of L. D. Anthony, Esq.

DIED.

Sherwood.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, Margaret, wife of Geo. E. Sherwood, aged 32 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the house No. 85 East 28th-st., on Friday, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Weston.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, James Edward, only child of James W. and Maranda A. Weston, deceased, aged 1 year, 1 month and 8 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grand-father, Stephen B. Peet, No. 10 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st.

Beals.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 16, at his residence in 9th st., Samuel J. Beals.

His funeral will take place on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Messiah, where friends are invited to attend.

Wallis.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, Jane Hayward, wife of Edward Wallis, aged 32 years.

Detheridge.—In Brooklyn, at their residence, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, Mary Ann, wife of Isaac Detheridge, formerly of Worcestershire, England, aged 54 years. Her end was peace.

Blackwell.—At Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday night, Dec. 16, Samuel Blackwell, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence at Astoria, on Friday, Dec. 18, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The steamboat *Golden Gate* leaves Peck Slip at 1 o'clock.

WATCHES AT WHOLESALE.
TO DEALERS IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
The subscribers offer for sale
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
for the December season.
THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF
LOCLE, GENEVA AND ENGLISH WATCHES,
also of LEONTINE, CHATELAINES, LAVALLIERES,
and other GOLD CHAINS, all 18 carats fine.
Ve. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
Importers, No. 15 Maiden Lane, up stairs.

SILVER WARE
AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.
WM. GALE & SON
have on hand a large stock of
SILVER WARE,
Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS,
ALL OF THEIR OWN MAKE.
Owing to the state of trade, and a desire to keep all our workmen employed,
WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.
JAMES M. SHAW, No. 70 Chatham-st.,
Now offers his well-assorted stock of Fancy Cut and Moulded Glass ware, Decorated and Plain China wares, consisting of dining and tea sets, vases, &c., and fancy goods for the season, at greatly reduced prices for cash.

LOOK OUT FOR BURGLARS.—EXTRA Safe Night Latches, wrought and cast Locks of every description, Secret Bolts, plated and porcelain Knobs, Mortise Bolts, iron, brass, and plated Chain Bolts, of extra quality; and every variety of fastenings for doors, Windows and Shutters, all at panic prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch-st.

THIS DAY.
SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.
PUBLISHERS' SALE
OF
MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY BOOKS.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
COMMENCING
TUESDAY, DEC. 15 AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
At 4 o'clock,
THE MOST DESIRABLE LOT OF BOOKS EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION.
The sale THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON embraces some very valuable English books. Among them are Knight's Shakespeare, 8 vols., full calf; National Cyclopædia, 6 vols., half calf; Hallam's Works, Murray's edition, 9 vols., full calf; Gibbon's Rome, 8 vols., calf; Waverley Novels, 25 vols., full calf, (Black's edition;) Horace Walpole's Letters, 14 vols.; London Art Journal, 8 vols.; Murray's Byron, 16 vols., calf; Beaumont and Fletcher, 11 vols.; Roberts' Holy Land, &c.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers,
Trade-Sale Rooms, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

SUPERB HOLIDAY BOOKS AT AUCTION.
CARD.
The subscribers having manufactured a large stock of books for Christmas, more elegant than ever before, and also imported a very extensive assortment of books in all departments of literature, in costly bindings, are determined to offer a general assortment at public auction, to be sold without reserve. They make this announcement over their own name, that the public may be assured the editions are not only of the best, but that they are NEW, CLEAN, and ELEGANT STOCK, and that they may purchase with confidence, and know that any imperfect book (if any) may be returned directly to them. The public may also feel entire confidence in their statement, that the books contained in the catalogue *are to be sold at auction without reserve*, as such will certainly be the case.
D. APPLETON & CO.
THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
Dec. 22 and 23,
At 11 o'clock A. M., each day.
GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Auctioneers, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.
Catalogues ready.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS.—THEY ARE not only pleasant to the taste, but agreeable for he stomach, and so easy of digestion as to become acceptable to the most delicate.
They are especially desirable for children, also for persons of sedentary habits, and for all persons traveling at sea or elsewhere, who cannot take the necessary amount of exercise, they are most excellent.
Ask your grocer for WING'S Farina Crackers, and take none but those stamped with the name of "WING." Wholesale Dépôt, A. N. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

CHINA AND GLASS.—CITIZENS OF NEW-York and Brooklyn are invited to call and examine an extensive and elegant stock of the above goods, comprising superbly decorated goods and fancy articles, appropriate for the Holidays. Fine Parian Statuary, Bronzed Goods, Bohemian Glass, richly cut and decorated. Also, choice designs of best Silver-plated Ware, in great variety, at ORRINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for years 1855-56-57 for sale. Apply to H. F. TICE, this office.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.
The great sale at retail by assignees, at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 GRAND-ST.,
for the payment of confidential creditors,
MUST POSITIVELY CLOSE
on Saturday, the 16th day of January. And to effect the said liquidation, the whole of the stock has been subjected to a further and
UNPARALLELED REDUCTION IN PRICES.
And purchasers of
SILK DRESS GOODS,
French and English MERINOS,
PARAMETTAS, ALPACAS;
Saxony Wool and Cotton-and-Wool PLAIDS,
Plaid POPLINS, Alboni and Ducals,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES,
LINEN GOODS of every description,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS and DRAPERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FLANNELS and DOMESTIC GOODS,
would save money and time by attending the sale without delay, as the whole concern will be positively sold out by the Assignees, as the said deed of assignment directs.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

THE GREAT EMBROIDERY SALE,
By Assignees, at Columbian Hall,
No. 281 Grand-st.,
Without regard to cost.
A prompt clearance the only object.
Comprising in part:
SETS,
SLEEVES,
COLLARS,
ROBES,
WAISTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
EDGINGS,
FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.
In French and Honiton Muslin Lace Work, this sale offers advantages never before extended to the public, and will be closed by the 1st of January.
C. G. HOOK, One of the Assignees.

BEAVER CLOAKS AND BEAVER CLOTHS.
Wishing to close out our stock before Christmas, we now offer at retail, fine Beaver cloaks with rich crochet fringes, at reduced prices. All qualities of plain and ribbed Beaver cloths, below the cost of importation. Cloaks made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., 3 doors from Broadway.

OUR NEW WINTER DRESS HAT
Is now ready and for sale at our counters.
LEARY & CO.,
Leaders and introducers of Fashion, Astor-House, Broadway, New-York.

$225,000.—GREAT SALE OF HOLIDAY CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS,
At Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
CHEAPEST STORE IN NEW-YORK.
STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
I have been manufacturing
EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
A new lot of fine clothing
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
THEO. R. B. DEGROOT.

A FEW RICH SABLES FOR SALE AT half the prices of last season, by GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.

Beautiful sets of Mink at	[illegible]
Extra sets of Mink at	[illegible]
Extra large Mink Capes at	[illegible]
Extra large Mink Capes, of rich dark shade, at	[illegible]

A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL-SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth-eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.
No. 361 Broadway.

GRAY BEAVER CIRCULARS AND BASQUES—$2 50, $4, $5, $6,
Suitable for misses' wear.
Gray, brown and black circulars,
$7, $8, $9, $10, full size,
At the great Holiday sale
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.
GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.
GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.
At
BULPIN'S
Cloak, Shawl and Fur
Emporium,
No. 361 Broadway.

THE "CARIOLA" CLOAK,
A superb garment for
Holiday presents,
In fine Black Beaver, at
BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE
OF CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
AND LADIES' FANCY FURS.
Still further and immense reduction in prices of
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK,
At No. 361 Broadway.
Paris Mantilla Emporium.
GEO. BULPIN.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Great Bargains for the
HOLIDAYS, at
BULPIN'S Sale,
No. 361 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
Cloaks, cloaks, cloaks,
All new styles,
The richest goods
At reduced prices.
CHARLES STREET & CO.

475 BROADWAY.
GENUINE FURS.
Our stock of fine furs, comprising an assortment unequaled in the City, all genuine and guaranteed, will be sold off at
Half their value.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHERS.
Just received,
100 dozen Superior Black
Ostrich Tips, which are offered very low for cash, by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
300
MOIRE ANTIQUE SILK VESTS,
Worth $3 50;
Selling for $1 50,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
300
VELVET VESTS.
Worth $5;
Selling for $2 50,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
250
BLACK SATIN VESTS,
Worth $3 50,
Selling for $1 75,
AT EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
500 pairs
BEAUTIFUL SIDE-STRIPE CASSIMERE PANTS,
Worth $10;
Selling for $5,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
1,000 pairs
BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
Worth $5 50,
Selling for $2 75
At EVANS'
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
500 pairs
CASSIMERE PANTS,
Worth $5;
Selling for $2 50,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
between Gold and Cliff sts.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
200
BEAVER OVERCOATS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
300
BLACK OVERCOATS,
Worth $6,
Selling for $3,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
150
NIGGERHEAD RAGLANS.
and
150
CANADA GRAY OVERCOATS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

NEW GOODS!!!
FOR CASH BUYERS.
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable Goods, to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find at their old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods, and are seeking for just such an opportunity to fill out their memorandums as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION.
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.
SHEETINGS,
TICKINGS,
DE LAINES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
MERINOS,
PARAMATTAS,
SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS,
PRINTS,
BLANKETS,
ALPACAS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

POSITIVE NOTICE!!
MUST BE SOLD BY THE FIRST OF JANUARY.
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.
Continuation sale at retail of
JOHN N. GENIN'S STOCK OF FURS,
At auction prices,
At the auction salesroom No. 358 Broadway.
The balance of the stock that could not be made ready for the sale will now be offered at the prices obtained at the recent auction sale.
Ladies will have every opportunity to try on and thoroughly examine every article they may wish to purchase.
The stock comprises a full assortment of
Cloaks,
Capes,
Tippets,
Victorines,
Muffs, Cuffs,
Collars, gloves,
Mufflers, &c.,
Made from
Russian Sables,
Hudson Bay Sable,
Mink, Stone marten,
Siberian Squirrel,
Chinchilla,
Rock Marten, &c., &c.
Sleigh and lap robes in profusion, also a choice assortment of children's furs in every variety.

CLOSING SALE,
No. 341 BROADWAY,
Until 1st January,
PATON & CO.
Will sell for cash only, at cost and less than cost,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
FLANNELS,
SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, TABLE DAMASKS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

FANCY GOODS AT A BARGAIN.—A large assortment of French, English and German Fancy Goods, from the late fire No. 88 William-st., are offered for sale at great bargains at No. 92 William-st., up stairs, 2d floor. JOHN DERAISMES & CO.

Miscellaneous Items.

At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, considerable excitement was created at the American House, on Chestnut-street, above Fifth, by an alleged attempted shooting by a boarder named Daniel Desmond. The circumstances, as disclosed on the hearing of Mr. Desmond, before Alderman Eneu, were as follows: A gentleman, named Jones H. Tull, called at the Hotel, and Mr. Desmond meeting him desired him to go to his room with him, for an explanation in reference to a previous conversation. Mr. Tull declined going, whereupon the other drew a pistol from his pocket, but was prevented from using it by a gentleman, who seized his arm and took it from him. Mr. Desmond was held to answer the charge of assault with intent to kill.

A case of elopement has created a great excitement in Weston, Mo. Silas May and Melvin McKee, wealthy farmers, have lived, near neighbors, on terms of amity for years. Both had families. May had a "passional attraction" towards Mrs. McKee, who is the mother of three children, and only 28 years old and last week the two eloped together. May is 45 years old, and has two daughters married.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* draws comparisons unfavorable to Philadelphia, between Chestnut-street and Broadway, and acknowledges that Philadelphia cannot hope to rival New-York, so long as she has no ample thoroughfare. A candid confession, which our neighbors do not often make.

The Secretary of the Mount Vernon Association announces that auxiliary organizations have recently been formed in Kentucky, Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, Louisiana and New-Mexico, and a letter has been received from the citizens of Santa Fé expressing a desire to coöperate.

The Providence *Post* states that Isaac Bond, Agent for the Valley Falls Worsted Mills, is implicated in forged paper to the amount of $60,000, and has left the city, after making an assignment of his property. The forged paper is in the hands of various parties.

The banks of New-Bedford resumed specie payments on Tuesday. There has been no scarcity since their suspension, and there is not now any special demand for specie.

The Senate of the State of South Carolina, on the 8th inst., without debate, disposed of the report and resolutions in favor of reopening the Slave-trade by indefinite postponement.

At Staunton, Va., on the 12th inst., Wm. Mullen, an Irishman, was found murdered. Dr. Downey was arrested on a charge of having committed the murder.

The Savannah Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions urging upon the attention of Georgia Congressmen the necessity of the survey of the coast of Georgia.

A boy of 17, a French Canadian, in the employ of Major Reed, at Huntington, Canada, hung himself last week while partially insane.

Work is about to be commenced on the new Touro Institute, in New-Orleans; an institution established under a legacy of the late Judah Touro.

The contract for the construction of the Peabody Institute, at Baltimore, has been awarded to a Baltimore firm. Nine designs were presented.

The anniversary of the battle of Princeton is to be celebrated by the citizens of Princeton on the 2d of January.

Over 7,000 lodgers were accommodated in the Station-houses of Philadelphia for the five weeks ending on the 12th inst.

An experimental establishment for silk-weaving has been started in Hartford.

The steam-corvette ordered by the Russian Government at Boston, is nearly ready for launching.

A destructive disease among cattle is prevalent in Putnam County, in this State.

A Woman Murdered by her Husband.—The Pittsburg *Gazette* of the 16th inst. says: John F. Cole, residing in the Third Ward, Allegheny City, on Monday night, at about 8 o'clock, shot his wife in their own house, and it is feared, inflicted a mortal wound. The bullet took effect in the face, just beside the nose. Cole has become, through the influence of rum and opium, very much of a maniac, his mental and physical constitution having been undermined and almost ruined by the use of the liquid and the drug. His home, if home it be called, has therefore been made a very unhappy one. Several times the wife has been obliged to leave him. Early last Fall he was imprisoned for surety of the peace, on information of Mrs. Cole, whom he then tried to kill. He has tried to commit suicide by poison. When in jail, it is said he endeavored to shoot a fellow prisoner. In the October term of the Court, when he was brought up for trial on the charge above referred to, his wife did not appear against him, and he was released from custody. On promise of better behavior, his wife again consented to live with him, but the frequent recurrence of his habits of potation destroyed the peace of the household.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 55,504 bbls Flour, 9,180 bushels Wheat, 15,098 bushels Corn, 4,828 bushels Oats, 3,126 pkgs. Provisions, 71 bbls. Whisky, and 49 bushels Ashes.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy, with small lots only reported sold at $5 87½@$6 for Pots and Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is less sought after at former prices. Sales: 120 pkgs. Java at 16c.; and 600 bags Rio at 9c. @10¼c. ⅌ lb. We quote, Java, 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 10c.@12c.; Rio, 8¾c.@10¼c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash; Laguara at 11c.@12c., and Bahia at 9c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Continues very quiet and nominal in price. Small lots only are being taken at rates equivalent to 10¼c.@10⅝c. for Middling, and 10⅞c.@11c. for good middling, ⅌ lb.

FISH—The demand is restricted, yet prices are essentially unaltered, for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is amply supplied with most kinds of Flour, and though there prevails a fair inquiry, chiefly for home use, prices lack firmness and buoyancy. Sales have been reported of 8,800 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 30@$4 45
Extra State	4 50@ 4 70
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 30@ 4 45
Superfine Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Fancy Ohio	4 60@ 4 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 85@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 80@ 4 90
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 30@ 7 25

Canadian continues heavy and languid. Sales 850 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 40@$6 25 ⅌ bbl. Southern appears dull and heavy. Sales 1,000 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at easier prices—$3@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 25@$3 30 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 70 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $1 87½@$2 12½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales by auction 75 bbls. damaged Zante Currants at 7½c.@8c., cash, ⅌ lb., and 40 cases Bordeaux Prunes, in fancy boxes, at 13c.@18c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and somewhat nominal. Sales have been reported of only 7,000 bushels, including prime White Western at $1 40; Red do., club, on private terms; ordinary to good Southern at $1 25@$1 35; Red do., at $1 15@$1 20; and damaged do., at 80c. ⅌ bushel. Corn exhibits no new feature: sales 17,000 bushels at 56c.@66c. for new crop Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, and, in part, 70c. for Red Mixed Western, ⅌ bushel; 1,800 bushels Rye changed hands at 70c.@72½c. ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley; 3,000 bushels Barley Malt were procured at 90c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are abundant and depressed, at 46c.@48c. for Western; 43c.@46c. for State; 35c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 30c.@36c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff movement, since the opening of navigation, to Dec. 14:

DRY GOODS—This branch of trade exhibits no remarkable change. Holders of staple domestics evince less eagerness to secure customers, and prices for such fabrics are generally reported more firm, with, in some instances, an upward tenor. This is especially the case with staple Cottons, the heavy diminution in the production of which, enables factors to find a more satisfactory sale for their supplies than that to which they have recently been accustomed. Heavy Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are in request, mainly at 8½c., while Bleached Goods are quiet and somewhat nominal in value. Denims and Ginghams are sparingly purchased at irregular rates, chiefly by City retailers. Drills attracts more attention, in part from shippers, including Brown at 8¼c.@9c.; Bleached, at 9c.@9½c.; and Blue at 10¼c.@10½c. Duck is plentier, and is in limited demand, though buyers are offered a liberal discount for cash, from nominal asking prices. Prints and Printing Cloths are not so eagerly tendered for sale, yet the inquiry is restricted, and prices are unsettled. Stripes and Ticks are dull and nominal. The current movement in Woolens are light, being for the most part confined to jobbing sales of Cassimeres, Tweeds and Mouseline de Laines at irregular quotations. A few novelties, of the latter description, produced by the Hamilton Company, are bringing 19c.@20c. ⅌ yard. The Foreign goods' market is destitute of animation and steadiness. Most of the sales daily effected are made at prices which do not approach the prime cost of the goods sold; yet buyers will not take hold on any other terms. The imports are in excess of the requirements of purchasers, and are mainly being warehoused. The auction sales are numerous, and goods thus disposed of are generally obtained at very low and irregular prices. Very few fabrics bring anything near what they cost to manufacture, but holders, desirous of selling their supplies quickly, have no alternative but to submit to the sacrifice.

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.
Totals	309,767	9,373,607	6,118,982	1,127,619

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.
Totals	159,436	9,530,961	6,880,433	383,188

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales River at 55c.@65c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales 1,000 Buenos Ayres at 20c., 6 mos. credit; 1,600 Vera Cruz at private bargain, and 400 City Slaughter at 5¾c., cash, ⅌ lb. Market quiet, yet steady.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig bring $28@$29, usual credit, ⅌ ton.

HOPS—Continue quiet, at old prices. Crops of 1857, 5c.@6c.; 1856, 2c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c.@3c., cash, ⅌ lb.

LEAD—400 tons Spanish Pig have been sold within a few days, at $4 75@$4 87½, cash, and $5, 4 months' credit, ⅌ 100 lbs.

LUMBER—The Chicago Lumber receipts, from the opening of navigation to Dec. 14, were 440,022,931 feet.

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues limited. Prices are steady. Porto Rico, 24c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 33c.@35c. ⅌ gallon. Sales by auction: 50 hhds. Porto Rico, part tart, at 19c.@21c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine remain quiet and somewhat nominal. Small lots of Spirits Turpentine have been sold at 41c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

OILS—A fair business has been transacted in Linseed, chiefly at 54c.@55c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds are dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and languid. Sales 240 bbls., in lots, at $15 25@$15 85 for Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 6c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb. In Chicago, this season, about 60,000 Hogs were received, but only about 30,000 were slaughtered and packed up to the 14th inst. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7c.@7¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Lard is dull and drooping. The transactions since our last embrace 400 bbls. fair to prime, at 9c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues inactive and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 175 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13 50@$14 50 for extra do.; $9@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 75 for do. prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$24 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$15 75 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at languid rates: 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 13c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is salable and steady, at 6c.@8c. for common to prime, ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales 170 tcs. at $3@$3 62½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are quiet, yet stiffly held, with sales reported of about 320 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, in lots, mainly at 5¾c.@7c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. Prime, at 10c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—300 bbls. Ohio and Prison found buyers, at 23c.@23½c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—In the absence of the over-due advices from Europe, this branch of business lacks vigor. For Liverpool: Cotton, 5-32d.@3-16d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@7d. ⅌ bush.; Resin, 2s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 4s.6d.@5s. ⅌ tc., and heavy goods, 20s.@25s. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE CREATION

Most positively TO-MORROW (Saturday,)
(Mr. Formes having recovered,)
being the first of a series of
SACRED ORATORIOS IN ENGLISH,
to be given by the New York Harmonic Society, under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the Reverend Clergy of New-York and Brooklyn:

Rev. A. D. Gillette, Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st.
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Church of Divine Unity.
Rev. E. Y. Higbee, D. D., Trinity P. E. Church, New-York.
Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., Calvary P. E. Church, New-York.
Rev. Fred. S. Wiley, Christ's P. E. Church.
Rev. Geo. L. Prentiss, D. D., Mercer-st. Pres. Church.
Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D., University-place Pres. Church.
Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., Church of the Puritans.
Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., P. E. Ch. of the Ascension.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, D. D., Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.
Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, St. Luke's P. E. Church.
Rev. J. J. Owen, D. D., Professor of Free Academy.
Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., Broadway Tabernacle.
Rev. John M. Macauley, D. D., So. Dutch Church, 5th-av.
Rev. John Quincy Adams, D. D., No. Baptist Church, 9th-av.
Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Jr., Editor *Church Journal*.
Rev. John Knox, D. D., Collegiate Ref. Dutch Church.
Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., Ref. Dutch Church, Washington-square.
Rev. Oliver S. St. John, No. 241 West 35th-st.
Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., P. E. Ch. of Annunciation.
Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D. D., 13th-st. Pres. Church.
Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., Ch. of Messiah, Broadway.
Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D. D., P. E. Epis. Theo. Sem'y.
Rev. S. D. Brown, Central M. E. Church.
Rev. Thos. H. Taylor, D. D., Grace Church, New-York.
Rev. Thos. De Witt, D. D., Col. Ref. Dutch Church.
Rev. Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D., Col. Ref. Dutch Church.
Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Ref. Dutch Church, Market-st.
Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., P. E. Church of Holy Communion.
Rev. W. R. Gordon, D. D., Ref. Dutch Church, 6th av.
Rev. W. Adams, D. D., Madison-square Pres Church.
Rev. W. L. Parsons, 20th-st. Congregational Church.

THE SACRED ORATORIO OF THE CREATION, most positively TO-MORROW, (Saturday.) A splendid edition of the "Creation," (words with musical illustrations,) produced from the imported stereotype plates of the London Exeter Hall edition, will be for sale at the low price of 25 cents.

OPERA MATINEE.

NORMA.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS DAY (Friday) at 2 P. M.

Admission 50 cents to all parts. Doors open at 1½, to commence at 2. The sale of tickets commences to-day. The ladies are requested to buy their tickets in advance, to prevent a crowd at the ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA MATINEE.

NORMA.
THIS (Friday) MORNING.

Admission 50 cents to all parts. Doors open at 1½, to commence at 2 o'clock. The sale of tickets commences today. The ladies are requested to buy their tickets in advance, to prevent a crowd at the ticket offices.

NORMA.

OPERA MATINEE.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS (Friday,) MORNING.

Admission 50 cents to all parts. Doors open at 1½, to commence at 2. The sale of tickets commences to-day. The ladies are requested to buy their tickets in advance, to prevent a crowd at the ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAD. CARRADORI.

The public are respectfully informed that this well-known cantatrice is now on her way to America, having embarked from Liverpool on Dec. 5.

Madame CARRADORI, who, during the last four years has been the leading prima donna of the Drury Lane Opera Company, will make her first appearance
In Italian Opera as Lucrezia Borgia,
In German Opera as Fidelio,
In English Opera as Norma,
and as a singer of Sacred music in
MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ROBERT LE DIABLE.

By general request from many citizens of New-York and the vicinity, there will be given prior to the departure of the company for Philadelphia
TWO PERFORMANCES
of this chef d'œuvre of the modern school.
The first performance of
ROBERT LE DIABLE
will take place on Monday next, for the
BENEFIT OF MADAME LA GRANGE,
who will appear on this occasion (as on her benefit night in Vienna) as
ALICE and ISABELLA,
On One and the Same Night.

The sale of seats for this extraordinary performance commences to-morrow (Saturday.)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE CREATION.

General Notice.

The public are respectfully informed that
CARL FORMES,
having recovered from his late sickness,
THE GRAND ORATORIO OF THE CREATION
will be given most positively
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 8,
under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished members of the
Rev. Clergy of New-York and Brooklyn.
Madame ANNA DE LAGRANGE.
Miss MILNER. Mr. PERRING.
CARL FORMES.
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY OF 350 SINGERS,
under the direction of Mr. Bristow.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.
Conductor....Carl Anschutz

CARD:

To impart to this performance all the grandeur, impressiveness and solemnity for which the London Exeter Hall Oratorios are so celebrated,
AN IMMENSE PLATFORM,
twelve feet high, and holding fully
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
suitably and tastefully decorated, has been expressly made,
AND A LARGE ORGAN
(from the factory of B. M. Ferris & Co.) has been erected.

Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S and SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st.

The sale of the $1 reserved seats and remaining $1 50 seats commences this morning, at 9 o'clock precisely, at the ticket office.

Tickets and reserved seats may be had at the door, as well as admission tickets to the family circle (50 cents) and to the amphitheatre (25 cents.) Doors open at 7¼: to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE CREATION.

The public are respectfully informed that a selection from the above "Oratorio" will be given at the ATHENÆUM this evening.

Mrs. JAMESON, Miss HAWLEY and other distinguished "acclimated" talent will appear.

☞ See programme in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA MATINEE.

On FRIDAY, Dec. 18, at 2 P. M.,
NORMA.
Mr. ULLMAN respectfully announces that
A GRAND OPERA MATINEE
will take place on Friday next, Dec. 18, on which occasion will be given,
FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
the entire Opera, in three acts, of
NORMA,
with the following great cast:

Madame de la Grange as	Norma
Madame Seidenburg as	Adalgisa
Signor Bignardi (the new tenor) as	Pollione
Signor Gassier as	Orovesa

Tickets, admitting to all parts of the Academy,
FIFTY CENTS.
The bar-rooms and amphitheatre will be closed.

Notice.—Those persons who could not get admittance at the last Matinee, and did not have their money returned, can get their tickets exchanged.

THE SALE OF TICKETS
will commence on THURSDAY, at the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's, and Sibell's Stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st. The public are requested to buy their tickets before, to prevent a crowd at the ticket office.

Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2.

There will be no performance this evening.

Notice.—TO-MORROW, most posively, the sacred oratorio of THE CREATION.

On MONDAY—ROBERT LE DIABLE. Benefit of Mme. LA GRANGE.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1857.
ANTOINE in his great part, the White Knight.
GABRIEL RAVEL in his comic part of Jobard.
JEROME as the Sergeant and the Chevalier.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA in a Grand Pas Gracieux.
Comic Pantomime of THE SOLDIER FOR LOVE.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THE GREEN MONSTER.
The White Knight....Antoine

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.

SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock—Grand juvenile afternoon performance by the WONDERFUL RAVEL BROTHERS and MARIETTA ZANFRETTA. THE TIGHT ROPE, THE CONTRABANDIST—Eight beautiful Tableaux Vivants, THE GREEN MONSTER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The Management begs to to announce that on this evening and every evening until Christmas will be performed the great local drama of
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.

Written by the * * * * Club to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged; it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. The play opens with

PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.

Adam Fairweather, a sea captain	Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker	Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk	Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank porter	Mr. Levere

Scene—The —— Bank in Nassau st.; the absconding banker; the special deposit made by the sea captain; the eve of failure; the loafer; the compact; the death by divine visitation.

(Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.)

ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.

Paul Fairweather, aged 25	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman	Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 60	Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker	Mr. Sloan
(His third appearance here.)	
Dan, his son	Mr. T. B. Johnston
(His third appearance here this season.)	
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, (now aged 50)	Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer	Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain	Mrs. Blake
(Her third appearance here this season.)	
Mr. Puffy	Mrs. Cooke
(Her third appearance here.)	
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle	Mrs. Hoey
Lucy Fairweather	Mrs. J. H. Allen

Act II. Scene I—The Park; Livingstone reduced by the crisis; Puffy on expansion and New-York enterprise; the widow and her son; "Who are the poor of New-York?"

Scene 2—Liberty-street and the Post-Office; the banker's daughter: "Such things are;" the poor debtor; no accommodation.

Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-street; the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington, No. 4; the humble welcome; the execution.

Act III. The home of the rich, on Madison-square; the New-York *Herald* on Gid. Bloodgood; the ruined gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrival from California; a bobtail against ace full; the infamous scheme of the heiress; the arrest.

Act IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-st., Five Points; the desolate family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suffering mother and her child; the suicide by charcoal; the receipt; two to one; the bargain, and the suffocation of the vagabond.

Act V. Brooklyn Heights; the turn of fortune; gleams of sunshine.

Scene 2—The tenement-house in Cross-st.; Bloodgood becomes an incendiary to destroy the evidence of his crime; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to rescue the documents from the flames

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare

Scene the Last—The bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his heiress; the arrival of the bridegroom; the net begins to enmesh the villain; the new police; the end of Bloodood's career; the rich and the poor.

The public are most respectfully requested to secure their seats in time and to be in the theatre at the hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beautifully played by Mr. Blake.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall	Sole Lessee
Equestrian Director	J. M. Nixon

GREAT SUCCESS—CROWDED HOUSES.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.
Doors open at 6½.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GRAND EQUESTRIAN, ZOOLOGICAL, AND HIPPO-DRAMATIC COMPANY,
Which include the
Greatest Equestrians.
Most Splendid Properties,
Wardrobe and Trapoings,
Best Gymnasts,
Finest Menagerie
In the World.
Mr. VAN AMBURGH'S
WONDERFUL TRAINED ANIMALS.
MR. EATON STONE.
THE NICOLO FAMILY,
MR. R. HEMMINGS,
MR. E. W. PERRY,
DEN STONE.
The wonderful exhibition of the Elephant
TIPPOO SAIB,
The largest and most sagacious Performing Elephant in the World.
SIXTEEN SPLENDID ACTS IN THE ARENA,
And other Entertainments.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS for families and schools. Doors open at 1½, begin at 2 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
SEVENTH WEEK OF THE SEA OF ICE.
OVER FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS have already witnessed this magnificent drama.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1857,
(And every evening during the week,)
THE SEA OF ICE; or, A Mother's Prayer.

Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico	Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer	Geo. Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor	Mr. Jefferson
Raoul de Lascours, Captain of the Urania	Mr. Wheatleigh

TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY of AN UNEQUAL MATCH, is in rehearsal, and will be shortly produced, with a splendid distribution of characters and new scenery, by Hawthorne.

The Grand Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD will be produced during the approaching holidays, on a scale of magnificence never before attempted in this country.

BALCONY CHAIRS only 50 cents each, can be secured for any night during the week, without extra charge.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

The wonderful galaxy of Comic Stars.
Mr. Charles Mathews in three characters.
Mr. Burton and Mr. Brougham each in two characters.
Mr. Rogers. Mr. Mark Smith,
Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport, &c.
FRIDAY—Sheridan's comedy of
THE CRITIC; or, A TRAGEDY REHEARSED,
Sustained by the highest comic talent in the world.

Sir Fretful Plagiary, Mr. Charles Mathews; Puff, Mr. Charles Mathews; Don Ferolo Whiskerandos, Mr. Burton; Earl of Leicester, Mr. Brougham; Beefeater, Mr. Rogers; Governor, Mr. M. Smith; Raleigh, Mr. Setchell; Hatton, Mr. Seymour; Tilburina, Mrs. L. W. Davenport.

With the farce of YOU'RE ANOTHER, in which Messrs. Charles Mathews, Brougham, Burton and Mrs. Hughes will appear.

Also the farce of YOU'RE SURE TO BE SHOT, with Mr. Rogers in his original part.

On Monday—A new comedy.

Tuesday—Mr. Charles Mathews' Benefit.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor	Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit	12 cents.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
THE INVASION OF IRELAND.
After which the STATUE LOVER.
To be followed by the Comedy of the
LOTTERY TICKET.
To conclude with the farce of SHAW—SHAW—SHAW!
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.

Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's Play of CORIOLANUS, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, (in 14th-st., next the Academy of Music,) on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, beginning at 8 o'clock.

To avoid interruptions, it is requested that the audience be punctual.

Tickets $1 for each reading, may be had at Messrs. APPLETON'S, FRANCIS', CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S Bookstores; WILLIAM HALL & SON'S Music Store, and at the Clarendon Hotel; also, from C. W. POLMAN, Janitor of the College.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BELMONT COLLECTION.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.: 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

THE CREATION.

Novello's octavo edition of the Creation, complete in vocal score, piano-forte accompaniment, forms a convenient hand-book for those among the audience who may wish to follow the music with eye as well as ear, and to understandingly enjoy the performance. Price $1 25. For sale at J. A. NOVELLO'S, No. 389 Broadway, (second floor,) and at the Academy of Music, on the evening of performance.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GREAT SUCCESS OF A local comedy, from the Anglo-American, by a corps of inimitable star-authors, THE RICH OF NEW YORK; or, LIVE AND LET LIVE; THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, cast with the full strength of the excellent company, Miss Kitty Crape, Mrs. Charles Howard. After which FOUNDED ON FACT. AFTERNOON at 3 A HUSBAND AT SIGHT and HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS. The beautiful AQUARIA, Grand Panopticon Studio; Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT of the NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL, will take place at the Academy of Music, on the evening of TUESDAY, Dec. [illegible]

LADY MANAGERS.

Mrs. C. T. Anderson,
Mrs. James Brooks,
Mrs. C. J. Coggill,
Mrs. Edward Cooper,
Mrs. C. Dubois,
Madame De Dion,
Mrs. Thomas A. Emmet,
Mrs. J. Hudson,
Mrs. Charles E. Kuhn,
Mrs. Philip Livingston,
Mrs. A. Le Barbier,
Mrs. Charles A. Minton,
Mrs. D. Colden Murray,
Mrs. Clarence Pell,
Mrs. S. H. Remsen,
Mrs. R. H. Sherwood,
Mrs. H. Chadwick,
Mrs. Ferdinand Suydam,
Mrs. Tighe,
Mrs. Smith Van Buren,
Mrs. W. W. Webb,
Mrs. S. S. Sands,
Mrs. S. J. Bacon,
Mrs. A. Belmont,
Mrs. A. J. Constant,
Mrs. C. P. Daly,
Mrs. C. A. Degen,
Mrs. D. Dudley Field,
Mrs. Wm. Henry Jones,
Mrs. Jacob Little,
Mrs. E. Louis Livingston,
Mrs. George N. Miller,
Mrs. A. B. Mott,
Mrs. Walden Pell,
Mrs. Wright H. Post,
Mrs. Henry Renwick,
Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. George T. Strong,
Madame De Trobriand,
Mrs. F. S. Tallmadge,
Mrs. Viele,
Mrs. Dr. Watts,
Mrs. Isaac M. Wright.

GENTLEMEN MANAGERS.

Lloyd Aspinwall,
E. E. Anderson,
Hon. August Belmont,
Hon. James Brooks,
Charles F. Briggs,
Robert Benson, Jr.,
Capt. Bensel,
Joseph Bridgham,
Jules E. Brugiere,
J. Busse,
James Bleecker,
Alex. Bliss,
Hon. James E. Cooley,
Charles A. Clinton,
Edward Cooper,
Wm. S. Constant,
C. B. Collins,
Major Crawford,
Henry Chadwick,
Col. Duryee,
C. Dubois,
Hon. Judge Daly,
Charles A. Dana,
Regis De Trobriand,
Henry Delafield,
E. Delafield, Jr.,
Thomas E. Davis,
Dr. George T. Elliott,
Thomas Addis Emmet,
Daniel Elliot,
Dudley Field,
E. M. Newbould,
J. De P. Ogden,
Commodore Perry,
Walden Pell,
Alfred W. Pell,
W. C. Pell,
Capt. Price,
Capt. Riblet,
Edward S. Renwick,
James F. Ruggles,
Henry S. Fearing,
James W. Gerard, Jr.,
Capt. Granger, U. S. A.,
Charles Hoffman,
Wm. J. Hoppin,
Meredith Howland,
J. B. Ireland,
Wm. Henry Jones,
Robert James,
Peyton Jaudon,
Hon. C. P. Kirkland,
Arthur Leary,
Louis Lang,
Lt.-Col. Lefferts,
Capt. Launitz,
Major Macomb, U. S. A.,
Capt. Monro,
R. H. Messenger,
Gen. G. P. Morris,
Col. James B. Murray,
Albyn Marie,
Peter Marie,
Dr. A. B. Mott,
Capt. Nevers,
John Roberton,
E. Delafield Smith,
Capt. Shaler,
Capt. Shumway,
Hon. Judge Slosson,
Leopold Schmidt,
Edward Slosson,
Capt. Speight,
Alexander Taylor,
Eugene Thorn,
Egbert L. Viele,
Hon. John Van Buren,
J. H. Wainwright,
C. F. Winthrop,
J. C. Walsh,
William Young,
J. C. Zimmerman,
E. Poirier.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Music will commence at 8 o'clock, and dancing at 9 o'clock. No box will be let, nor any seat reserved. Ladies with bonnets, and gentlemen with hats, canes, or overcoats, will not be permitted on the floor. The only entrance will be on Irving-place. Carriages, on bringing their company, will drive up Irving-place, and on taking up their company will depart in reverse order.

Tickets $2 each, admitting one person, can be had at the music stores of William Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, and Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; also, at the book store of T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway, and Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st.

CHARITY BALL FOR THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.—The managers are requested to attend a meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at No. 80 East 21st-st., at 8 o'clock, when the various committees will make their reports.

WALDEN PELL, Chairman.
Arthur Leary, Edward S. Renwick, } Secretaries.
E. L. Viele, Treasurer.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.

HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl st.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, DEC. 19, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.—The Promenade Concert for the charity of St. Vincent de Paul, under the management of the Ladies' Committee, will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, from 1 o'clock to 11 P. M., under very distinguished patronage. Tickets of admission can be obtained at Delmonico's and Lafarge Hotels, price 50 cents. Refreshments provided by the Committee.

BEATRICE CENCI.—J. B. BROWN WILL READ Shelley's Tragedy of "Cenci" in the chapel of the New-York University, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18. Tickets for the course of three readings, 75 cents. Single tickets, 50 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock. Private instructions given in Elocution and Stage Business. Apply at No. 914 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

A FAIR IS NOW OPEN AND WILL continue DAY and EVENING until Jan. 1, at No. 380 4th-av., near 28th-st., to aid the Rev. Ralph Hoyt in completing a free Church. All patronage thankfully appreciated. MRS. HOYT, Directress.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PREPARATIONS ARE now completed for the trial of Steam Engines, in competition for the large Gold Medal. The Judges will commence the examination at 10 o'clock. The Llamas, Chinese Sheep, &c., will remain on exhibition during the week.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, Brooklyn. Orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL.—At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Concert advertised for Saturday, Dec. 19, is postponed until Jan. 5. Full particulars will be duly announced.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.

For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN AGENT FOR A POPULAR PANORAMIC EXHIBITION.—The proprietor wishes to go South during the Winter, and prefers engaging some one familiar with the South and Southwest. Will send descriptive circulars upon the receipt of 25 cents. Address Box No. 848, Hartford Post-Office, Connecticut.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

TWELFTH-WARD UNION WHIGS ARE invited to attend a meeting at Farrington's Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 128th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock, to elect a Ward Committee for the ensuing year. A full attendance is desirable.

ABRAHAM OVERHISER, Chairman.
Wm. Oakley, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Association will be held at Onderdonk's Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested. By order.

EDWARD COLLIN, President.
Benj. C. Dean, Henry S. Jennings, } Secretaries.

SAVE TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

on
YOUR BOOK-BINDING,
and
ENABLE US TO KEEP OUR WORK-PEOPLE EMPLOYED.

E. WALKER & SONS offer to bind, at their old establishment, No. 114 Fulton-st., every description of plain and ornamental job binding at 25 per cent. off their regular prices, during the present year.

Superior flexible-back bindings for music.

N. B.—Bookbinders supplied with marbled paper, and book marbling done in the best style, at 25 per cent. below regular prices.

DIAMONDS, DIAMONDS, DIAMONDS.—The Subscribers being manufacturers of diamond jewelry only, having a large stock on hand, will sell their entire stock until Jan. 5, 1858, at cost, thus giving every one an opportunity to make valuable presents for a little money:

Diamond pins from $5 to $500.
Diamond rings from $5 to $300.
Diamond bracelets, earrings, studs, &c., from $50 to $1,000.
J. HERMANN & CO., No. 415 Broome-st.

WANTED—A TENOR AND BASS SINGER, IN A Catholic Church. It is expected none will apply but such as have good voices, can read music, and understand the service of the above Church thoroughly. Address Mr. McCAFFRAY, corner of Catharine and Henry sts., or A. STUCKLER.

20.000 LIKENESSES OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Photographs and Ambrotypes at the cost of 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 are being taken in grand style at HOLMES' Picture Gallery of Views and Portraits on the cheap system, No. 289 Broadway, the depôt of the Queen's artist in America.

PURE GUTTA PERCHA DOLL-HEADS.—A good assortment of these superior dolls, of new and handsome patterns, on hand and for sale by all the fancy stores, and at wholesale and retail by the sole manufacturer, SAMUEL C. BISHOP, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SILVER-PLATED WARE!
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS
IN THIS LINE
EVER OFFERED IN THIS COUNTRY,
OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR
OUR RETAIL TRADE,
WITHOUT REFERENCE TO PANIC TIMES
OR PANIC PRICES,
Presenting a rare opportunity of selecting
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
J. & C. BERRIAN,
No. 601 Broadway.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

UNSET DIAMONDS and other Precious Stones, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, BRONZES, FANS, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, and every variety of Fancy Goods.

TIFFANY & CO., NO. 550 BROADWAY, respectfully solicit the attention of purchasers of holiday presents to their unequaled assortment of goods suitable for gifts.

Every branch of their large stock has been replenished from their own manufactories, and by late importations, selected with great care by their Paris house.

Their entire stock, in view of the present disastrous times, has been marked to meet the ideas of the most "unparalleled bargain" seeker.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FURS! FURS!
THE
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane,
offer at retail by
MARK J. KING,
the immense stock of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
FANCY FURS,
valued at over
$400,000,
at a discount of
FORTY PER CENT.
from wholesale prices.

Please remember that this is the only Hudson's Ba Company's warehouse in the City.

Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane.

TO MEET THE CRISIS.

RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
HENRY LEVY,
No. 49 MAIDEN-LANE,
Offers at RETAIL
His immense stock of
USEFUL,
ARTISTIC and
ORNAMENTAL
FANCY GOODS,
imported for the coming holidays, and to be sold at an enormous reduction from regular prices, FOR CASH.

FURS,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AT THE
HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY'S WAREHOUSES.
The whole immense stock of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FANCY FURS,
SLEIGH AND LAP ROBES, CAPS, COATS, COLLARS,
MUFFLERS, FOOT-MUFFS, &c., &c.,
must be closed out before the
FIRST OF JANUARY,
without regard to cost.

Parties desiring to purchase are invited to call and examine the goods, which they will find, on comparison, fully equal in quality to those of any other manufacturer, and at very much LOWER PRICES than can be found in the City.

Please remember the sign of the
HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane,
MARK J. KING.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THE GIRL'S DELIGHT.
PAPER DOLLS AND PAPER FURNITURE.
Seven Numbers of Paper Dolls, viz:
No. 1. FLORENCE. | No. 4. NELLIE.
No. 2. HATTIE. | No. 5. CLARA.
No. 3. FRANK. | No. 6. CINDERELLA.
No. 7. THE LITTLE PET,
With Beautiful Dresses for each.
Two numbers PAPER FURNITURE—one for the Parlor and one for the Bedroom.
THE BOY'S DELIGHT;
A Series of Eight Cards of Pictures of Animals—Horse, Cow, Dog, &c.
AN ELEGANT PLAY-HOUSE
For Paper Dolls and Paper Furniture, printed on card-board, and richly colored.

We send by mail, postage prepaid, either number of the Dolls, Furniture, or Animals, for 18 cents, the House for 40 cents. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH,
No. 8 Park-row and No. 3 Ann-st., New-York.

CHEAP LOOKING-GLASSES.

MANUFACTURERS' MAMMOTH SALE
OF
SUPERB HOLIDAY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
PIER, MANTEL, WALL AND OVAL GLASSES; CORNICES, BASES, TABLES, STANDS, BRACKETS, PORTRAIT, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.
The most superbly ornamented and elegant assortment of
GILT GOODS
ever offered for sale in the United States. As a guarantee for superior workmanship and artistic taste, it is sufficient to say that the above goods were got up under the superintendence of Mr. HENRY KREPS, of the late firm of WALLER & KREPS, of this City.

The public would do well to call and examine this collection at the New-York Looking-Glass and Ornamental Frame Factory, No. 434 Broome-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

N. B.—Glasses put up in any part of the City or Brooklyn free of charge.

GREAT REDUCTION.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
The subscriber is now selling his stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen	$60,	usual price $85
Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen	$50,	usual price $76
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45,	usual price $75
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45,	usual price $62
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$35,	usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$25,	usual price $35
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, four holes jeweled	$20,	usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$20,	usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$28,	usual price $42

Watches exchanged. GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st.,
second-floor, near Broadway.

PETER COOPER'S

REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS! PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c., in every variety, at WHOLESALE ONLY, by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!!—G. JASSATH, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF

FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GERMAN WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework; one that can give good reference; also, a middle-aged woman to do chamberwork, or to attend and take care of children. None need to call without good reference. Call from 9 to 12 o'clock, No. 32 Greene-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LOZENGE-MAKER, WHO understands well the manufacturing of Conversation Lozenges. Inquire at No. 160 Mercer-st.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—ANY PERSON who witnessed the accident on the 8th-av. on Friday, 11th inst., by which the lad, THEODORE TUCKER, lost his life, will confer a great favor on his parents, by leaving their address at the office of J. A. SHERMAN, No. 216 Fulton-st., over the Ocean Bank.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JUST PUBLISHED BY
D. APPLETON & CO., NEW-YORK.
PORTRAITS OF MY MARRIED FRIENDS;
OR, A PEEP INTO HYMEN'S KINGDOM.
BY UNCLE BEN.
1 vol., 12mo, with 7 illustrations, $1 25. Cloth, gilt edges, $1 75.

A work pronounced by those who have had an opportunity of inspecting the manuscript one of the most charming collections of portraitures of character, language. Illustrated from drawings by celebrated artists, and brought out in the best style, it forms one of the most beautiful and appropriate Christmas or Holiday Gift Books.

For sale by all Booksellers.

PARTON'S

LIFE AND TIMES OF AARON BURR.
1 vol. Crown 8vo. 700 pp. Cloth. With Portraits on Steel and Wood cuts. Price $1 75,
IS NOW READY.

From the New-York Times.

Burr was greatly in need of an honest and painstaking biographer. No American has ever been [illegible] written about, and yet there has never been a satisfactory biography of Aaron Burr. Abundance of [illegible] material existed for the formation of such a work, [illegible] subject seems to have been a repulsive one to American authors. Mr. Parton, happily, has taken it up [illegible] spirit of a student, first to make himself master of [illegible] subject, and then to present it to his reader entirely [illegible] from the distortions of prejudice or over-zeal. [illegible] cold-blooded dissector, but a zealous lover of [illegible]. What he aims at is to give a perfect view of [illegible] whose history he has undertaken to write. * * * We have his exact dimensions, the color of his [illegible], the fashion of his dress, the peculiarities of [illegible], the manner in which he talked, the style in which he wrote, how he made love, how he treated his friends [illegible] dealt with his enemies, where he travelled, with [illegible] associated, the deeds he performed and the aims [illegible] tempted, the offices he filled and how he filled them [illegible] he lived and how he died,—and by the help of [illegible] ments, every one must form his own [illegible] strange, mysterious being, Aaron Burr. * * * We can do no more in this brief allusion to the [illegible] to express our conviction that Mr. Parton has [illegible] a most important and acceptable labor in furnishing the public with this comprehensive yet compact history of one of the most noted men our country has produced.

BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Just received from our London house, some new and elegantly bound

BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS, (U. S. Episcopal,) [illegible] In RICH ANTIQUE and OTHER STYLES OF BINDING, to suit every taste, comprising handsome [illegible] and other sizes, elaborately mounted, suitable for [illegible] DAY, BRIDAL and NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.
PRICES FROM FIFTY CENTS TO FIFTY DOLLARS, AND UPWARDS!
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, Publishers and Importers of the standard and authorized English Bible, &c.,
NO. 122 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
Branch of the London Establishments.

VOLUME V.

(Now ready)
OF THE ABRIDGEMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS, OR, THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

This Volume is especially worthy of attention, as containing interesting debates which preceded the [illegible]ment of the second National Bank. The views of [illegible], Clay, Randolph, Webster, and other eminent statesmen on this important subject, are interesting especially at the present time.

The work is a National enterprise, deserving the encouragement and claiming the respect of every intelligent American.

The Index is full and complete, so that no difficulty will be experienced in finding any desired name or subject. The price of the work places it within the means of all who desire to inform themselves on the history of the legislation of the United States.

Published by D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

AT THE
CHURCH BOOK DEPOSITORY,
No. 762 Broadway, New-York.
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

CHARLIE HOPE. A Christmas Story. By Cousin Alice. SUNDAY AT OATLANDS. By Cousin Alice. LIVES OF THE BISHOPS (White, Griswold, [illegible] Seabury, Hobart, Moore, Dehon, and Gadsden.) By Rev. J. N. Norton. THE LITTLE HOUSEKEEPER. By the Author of "Timid Lucy." THE SCHOOLMATES. By a Sunday-School Teacher. EDWARD HOWARD. By M. E. J. A CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S GIFT, (Adapted to the Times.) ROCKSTRO'S STORIES ON THE LAST SIX COMMANDMENTS. For boys. In Six Volumes. 18mo. Also, a great variety of Bibles, Prayer-books, Picture Cards, and all the new books of the season. F. D. HARRIMAN, Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, FOR a private family, City or country, where a quiet comfortable home might be found; will be found a valuable competent person in a family that may need such help; is very fond of children: references from her employers, where she has lived for years. Inquire at No. 107 Madison-av.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MAN DESIRES A place as coachman or groom; is a good, steady driver, and a careful hand over his horses; turns his carriage out in the neatest manner, which his former employer will testify; is willing to assist in the garden; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; will take an interest in trying to please his employer; best of references. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GERMAN Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, and willing to be useful; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; the one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given from their last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE and competent young women, in City or country, separate or together—one as cook, washer and ironer, makes first-rate bread and pies; the other an excellent chambermaid and waitress—can do fine washing and ironing neatly. They are willing and obliging. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days. Wages $4 and $5.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT EITHER IN CITY OR country for an English boy, 18 years old, accustomed to hard work; can also write well, and will make himself generally useful for a trifle over, or even his board for the Winter; good recommendation from his present employer. Address STATEN ISLAND, at office of the *New-York Times.*

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 Hammersley-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing: does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 228 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY, RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, who has just lost her babe, would like to nurse a child, either at home or at the parents' residence. Good references given.

MRS. McLELLAN, No. 174 [illegible]

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. [illegible], No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and [illegible]; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; [illegible] do general housework. Also, by four very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—TWO NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT girls want situations, one as chambermaid and sewing, or nurse, the other as chambermaid or laundress, or waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Call at [illegible] East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; would assist in washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 127 West [illegible], first floor.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR WISHES A clerkship in a lawyer's office. Address [illegible], *Times* office.

FREE TO FAMILIES—FOR GOOD SERVANTS.—Every home can secure good, civil, capable help, daily; German, English, Welsh, Scotch and American Protestants, at moderate wages, to suit all, at the New Domestics' Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 8th-av. This extensive depôt is conducted by respectable American ladies. All orders promptly attended to, if post-paid.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
AUCTION AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Salesroom No. 364 Broadway,
corner of Franklin-st.

Dec. 16, and every day (Sundays and Christmas excepted) until Dec. 31.

At 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., daily, at their new salesroom, No. 364 Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon. Great holiday sales of superb Paris fancy goods, China goods, Silver and China ware—consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French China dinner and tea sets, elegant Parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French China vases, Bohemian glass ware, in great variety, papier maché desks, jewel-cases, &c., solid sterling silver ware, plated ware, jewelry, work-boxes, fancy boxes, cigar-holders, and fancy goods of every description.

Ladies wishing to purchase for Christmas and New-Year's presents, would do well to call and examine this collection, among which will be found elegant diamond sets of pins, bracelets, ear-rings, &c., superb gold watches, Florentine and Roman mosaic sets, ear rings, studs, sleeve-buttons, &c.

The above comprises the most magnificent and superb collection of fancy goods ever offered at auction in New-York. The sale is positive and peremptory, and those wishing to purchase elegant goods for Holiday Presents, at low prices, would do well to call and examine this extensive and beautiful collection.

The rooms will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of goods, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer. Office No. 220 Broadway

DANIEL S. HOUGH CALLS PARTICULAR attention of persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 18, of all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used, and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work-tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogue on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

MELLOR & LOYD, Auctioneers.

OIL-PAINTINGS BY AMERICAN ARTISTS.—On FRIDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 152 Broadway, a large and choice collection of oil-paintings, in rich and appropriate gilt frames, embracing over 100 various and pleasing subjects, mostly by talented American artists, consisting of classic, historical, sporting and fancy figure pieces; landscape, river, and forest views, from American scenery; cattle pieces; interiors; lake and mountain scenery; exquisite medallions, under crystal, &c. In the collection is a superb "Madonna," after Raphael's chef d'œuvre; a magnificent fruit piece, by Roesen, drawing-room size; an "Evangeline," by Cooper; favorite Hudson River scenery, by Villars and Boze; "The Pets," "The Domestics," "Laying Down the Law," and others, by Moore; "The Capture of Andre," "General Marion's Invitation to the British Officer," "Moll Pitcher at the Battle of Monmouth," by Miller; "The Woman Taken in Adultery," by Lovett, a moonlight, after Guercino; "The Young Mother," by Stanley, &c., &c. For full and particular descriptions see catalogues. Sale peremptory. Pictures and frames will be sold together in every instance, and this will prove desirable, as each frame has been made to order in the best manner, and adapted to the peculiar style and tone of the picture.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of sofas and chairs in hair cloth, rosewood suites in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany marble-top, centre and side tables, do. bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, chairs and rockers. Also, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, matting, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, all the elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture contained in salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., consisting in part of elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, bookcases, etageres, extension dining tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, beds, tête-à-têtes, chairs, rockers, &c., &c. Goods can be packed and shipped from the premises.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, DEC. 18, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., (to pay advances,) large sale of groceries, green and black teas, white and brown sugar, candles, soaps, molasses, syrup, &c., &c., Havana and German cigars; also, brandy, wines, and all kinds of liquors, in casks, cases and demijohns; two safes, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and *Morning Express*.

HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer.

HERTS & MOSS WILL SELL ON THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 5½ Pine-st., large stock of groceries, wines, liquors and cigars to pay advances, comprising green and black teas, sugars, soap, candles, syrup, coffee, &c., &c.; also, brandy, gin, rum, &c., &c., in casks, cases and demijohns; also, 500,000 Havana, German and domestic cigars, to be sold without reserve. Terms cash in current funds.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE—AARON & SAVAGE will sell THIS DAY, at their salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., at 10 A. M., a large and valuable stock of French and German fancy goods, toys, &c. A rare chance for dealers to stock up for the Holiday trade. Also, staple and fancy Dry Goods.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.—By order of EDWARD HEN, assignee of JOLLEY & TIERS, at No. 43 Maiden-lane, New-York, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting of ladies' and gents' dressing-cases, ladies' work-boxes and reticules, rich China vases, figures, jewel-boxes, &c.; bronzes, plastiques, fine accordeons, violins, games, dominoes, backgammon boards, mahogany bagatelles, and a general variety of toys suitable for the approaching holidays, being part of the extensive stock imported by Jolley & Tiers. EDWARD HEN,
OSCAR JOLLEY & Co., Assignee of Jolley & Tiers,
WM. M. TIERS & Co.

NANKIN SHEEP FOR SALE.—FIFTEEN pair of the Nankin Sheep, on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, that breed three times every fifteen months, producing from three to five at a birth, will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Palace.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory *vs.* Wissmann and others, and Wissmann *vs.* The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

WESTERN LANDS FOR SALE, OR TRADE for improved City property.
800 acres in Iowa, a Post-office station, well wooded and watered, and in a thickly-settled neighborhood.
2,000 acres on the railroad near Chicago, Ill, in a well-settled region.
1,200 acres in Stillwater District, Minnesota.
1,200 acres in Holt County, Missouri.
S. COCKROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

VERY CHEAP—A GOOD TENANT CAN RENT A first-class house in Hoboken until May next, extremely low, with the privilege of remaining for $450 per year. The house is very desirable. Inquire at No. 6 Clifford-place, Hoboken, or of ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A PHYSICIAN—(LATELY FROM PARIS,) wants two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, between 14th and 30th sts., 5th and 8th avs., with board for himself and wife, in a fine location. If possible, would make an exchange for tuition on the piano, singing, and the French language, or sell a superior grand piano, almost new, and take a part out in board. Address GUIDO, No. 208 6th-av., corner of 14th-st.

WANTED—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT, WELL located, in this City, suitable for a German grocery store, in exchange for a valuable farm near this City. Farm in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Address AMBLER, *Times* office.

TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor of the pleasantly-located brick house No. 114 Forsyth-st., containing two rooms, two bedrooms and two pantries. Can be seen from 10 till 3.

THE MANSION HOUSE, HICKS-ST., Brooklyn, midway between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, has a few desirable rooms for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!
SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers,
No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1855, 1856, and 1857! The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.
SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Eighteen good second-hand Pianos just received, made by Chickering and other Boston makers, and will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash.

STEINWAY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS—No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, have again been awarded the first premium—a gold medal—for the best grand pianos, at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore; and while they thus endeavor to manufacture a piano-forte that will always be No. 1 wherever it goes, they will sell them at reduced prices to suit the times. A written warrantee given for three years.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A NEW OR second-hand piano, at a great bargain: $350 pianos selling for $275; $400 for $300; $300 for $230; $250 for $175. Second-hand pianos for about half price. Pianos to let low. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble buildiing.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH.—A family in want of money will sell their piano, splendid rosewood, 7 octaves, round corners, carved case, iron frame, made by best City makers, well-known for responsibility; original price, $350; for cash will be sold for $210. Call No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANO WANTED—IF TO BE HAD LOW. Address H. M. T., box No. 992 Post-Office, with particulars—maker's name, lowest cash price, &c.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York will celebrate the 237th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, at the Church of the Messiah, (Rev. Dr. OSGOOD'S,) Broadway, opposite Waverley-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Oration by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D. Seats free. The 52d annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of business will be held at the Astor House on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M. The Society, with their guests and friends will dine at the Astor House on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock. Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., and R. H. DANA, Jr., Esq., have accepted invitations to the dinner; and it is expected that Right Hon. Lord NAPIER, Hon. N. P. BANKS, CHARLES MACKAY, L.L. D., and Governor KING, with other distinguished men, will also be present. Tickets may be obtained of the officers of the Society and at the Astor House.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—THE THIRTY-first Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society will be held at the Presbyterian Church, Madison-square, 7½ o'clock SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 20, when the reports for the last year will be presented, addresses delivered by Rev. John McClintock, D. D.; Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.; Rev. H. D. Ganse, and a collection and subscription received in aid of the City Tract Mission for 1858.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE FREE Church of the Epiphany, will hold a Fair for the benefit of said Church in the basement of the same, No 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 16, 17 and 18, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. The attendance and patronage of all friendly to the object are respectfully invited.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN (LATE PRINCIPAL of Rutgers Female Institute,) continues to receive Boarding and Day Pupils in his Institute for Young Ladies at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

THE MEMBERS OF PUTNAM LODGE, No. 338, F. A. M., are summoned to meet at their rooms, corner of Grand and Centre sts., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when the annual election for officers will be held. By order of (L. S.) R. H. WELCH, W. M.
Attest, F. W. HOUGHTON, Secretary.

GERMAN SOCIETY.—A GENERAL MEETING of this society will be held on FRIDAY, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the basement of St. Mathews' Church, Walker-st. Punctual attendance of members is requested.
H. ROCHOLL, Secretary.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF EMMANUEL Church will hold their Fair for the benefit of said Church at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 17th, 18th and 19th inst. Open from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

LADIES' HOSPITAL FAIR, FOR THE NEW-York Infirmary for Women and Children, open daily from 1 to 10 P. M., at No. 64 Bleecker-st., near Broadway; will close on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec, 19.

BOARDING.

UNION-PLACE HOTEL, ON UNION-SQUARE, CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—The subscriber having released the above hotel, would respectfully return thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has formerly received. The house has recently been newly-furnished and is complete in all its appointments. A few families can be accommodated with suites of apartments on terms to suit the times. Transient boarders $2 per day. J. C. WHEELER.

COZZENS' HOTEL—CORNER OF BROADWAY and Canal-st., will be conducted by me, hereafter, under my personal supervision and proprietorship. A table d'hote, at 5 o'clock, will be established in a few days, similar to that of the American Hotel when kept by me. Board per day, $2. The restaurant will be continued as heretofore at the usual hours. WM. B. COZZENS.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND SMALL ROOM adjoining, second floor, front room, may be had, together or separately, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED-room may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO 47 CONCORD-st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, by a family of 5 persons. A parlor and three sleeping apartments will be required. Private table preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address E. N. M., *Times* Office.

ROOMS—THREE GENTLEMEN WISH TO PROCURE three bed-rooms and one sitting-room, with or without board, in the vicinity of 8th-st., between 2d and 6th avs. Address G., Box 3,455 Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING more room than they require, will rent a suite of unfurnished rooms on the second floor to a small family or a party of gentlemen, with or without board; also two furnished rooms on the third floor. The house is pleasantly located, and supplied with all the modern conveniences. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 34 East 28th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE family occupying a first-class house will let to a family consisting of four or five persons; the whole second floor furnished, with the privilege of having a private table, on very moderate terms. Address HOME, *Times* Office, for four days. Unexceptionable reference required; location 2d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD—IF THE FOLLOWING PAPER is returned before the 28th inst.: Notice is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on the 28th December next, for a new certificate of Central Park Stock, in lieu of certificate No. 315 of said stock, issued June 3, 1856, for $2,700, payable to me, with interest at 6 per cent. from Feb. 5, 1855, which last-mentioned certificate, No. 315, was lost, destroyed or stolen at the recent fire No. 88 William-st., in this City.—Dated Dec. 16, 1857.
JOHN F. J. DERAISMES, No. 92 William-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—THE FOLLOWING FOX and Wisconsin Company's Improvement Bonds: No. 901, for $1,000, and No. 1,409, for $500; have either been lost or stolen. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as application will be made to the Company for duplicate Bonds. A liberal reward will be paid on return of the Bonds to G. WESSELS, No. 52 Front-st.

LOST OR MISLAID—A NOTE DRAWN BY Crane, Boylston & Co., dated July 30, 1857, at 9 mos., for $1,732 06, payable to their order and indorsed by them. Payment is stopped. A reward will be paid for returning the same to JOHNSONS & HAMILTON, No. 95 Chambers-st.

LOST—ONE FIRST MORTGAGE BOND OF $1,000, No. 2,130, of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad. All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase the same. The finder will be suitably rewarded, on leaving it at the office of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, No. 54 William-st.

THE BEST REVOLVING-PISTOL YET invented for sale at Nos. 203 and 502 Broadway, by CHARLES FOLSOM.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York,

Having reliable correspondents, will collect paper payable at all accessible points in the United States and Canadas at a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent., and proceeds delivered to our customers promptly on the day received.

Our firm will continue to be represented at the Stock Exchange Board, and will attend promptly to all orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks. Our transactions at the Board being strictly on commission, we are enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

THE ATTENTION OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company is called to the fact that the 20th instant is the date of expiration of the power to subscribe to the new Second Mortgage Bonds, under the terms of the circular issued by the Board of Directors, Nov. 25, 1857. WILLIAM WALCOTT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1857.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE city of Marysville, and also on bonds of the County of Yuba, Cal., due in the City of New-York Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation of Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, when due.
MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held This Day, a Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and to be payable on and after Monday, the 4th of January next. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from the 20th inst. to 4th January next, inclusive.

The following gentlemen were elected Officers of the Company, viz.:
HENRY AITKIN, President.
WM. REDMOND, Vice-President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.
A. L. WALLACE, Secretary.
H. AITKIN, Secretary.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.

THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.

(This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive,
By order of the Board of Directors,
(Signed,) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—A FIRST dividend of 40 per cent. will be paid on demand on and after this date, to the creditors of the Bowery Bank, upon all claims ascertained and established against said Bank, prior to the 11th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.

UNION BANK, New-York, Dec. 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK WILL PAY A DIVIDEND of four per cent. to the stockholders on and after the 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the board of Directors. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES MILES, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1857. }

NOTICE.—THE FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF $25 on each share of the Increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the banking house on SATURDAY, the 2d January next. By order of the Board.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

ARTISANS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 18, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held on Thursday, 17th inst., at their banking-house, No. 117 Nassau-st., R. A. TOOKER, Esq., was unanimously elected Cashier.
NATHAN C. PLATT, President.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—New-York, December 8, 1857. The balance of the increased Capital Stock of this Bank is required to be paid on or before Tuesday, the 22d inst. By order.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the second installment of $25 per share on the new subscription to the stock of the Bank of New-York, payable on the 2d of January next, will not be called for until further notice.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson read, translate and answer in French to the questions addressed. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 231 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

A PRINCIPAL OF A SCHOOL LOCATED some 25 miles from New-York, would like to take two boys from 10 to 14 years of age to board and instruct. Terms from $30 to $36 per quarter, payable in advance. Address B, box No. 762 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, willing to teach in Sabbath School, is offered an opportunity to establish an English and classical school in an eligible location up town, without rent for the first six months. A small basis to begin with. A New-Englander preferred. Address W. W. W., *Times* office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14.
GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY,
AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.

Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 40 Court-square, Boston; No. 400 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month.

Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W., F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 1857, and return same to this City.

HORSES TAKEN TO KEEP FOR THE Winter on hay and carefully attended to. Inquire of G. F. BELLOWS, Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3......1858
Saturday, Feb. 13......1858	Wednesday, March 3......1858
Saturday, March 13......1858	Wednesday, March 31......1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28......1858
Saturday, April 14......1858	Wednesday, May 12......1858
Saturday, May 8......1858	Wednesday, May 26......1858
Saturday, May 22......1858	Wednesday, June 9......1858
Saturday, June 8......1858	Wednesday, June 23......1858
Saturday, June 19......1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$130	Second Cabin	$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin	$80	Second Cabin	$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star, Dec 26.	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.
Ariel, Sat'y, Jan. 23	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.	

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the Great Southern Mail Line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857,

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.

9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.
6½ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.

8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
11½ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers-st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P.M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF TIME FOR BOSTON.—The morning Express Train now leaving New-York at 8 20 A. M., will on and after Monday, the 21st inst., leave at 8 A. M. J. H. HOYT, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The original and genuine article. This celebrated extract will speedily purify the blood, equalize the circulation, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually, but surely, extirpate disease. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the sexual system,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, may be consulted in English or French, personally or by letter, at his office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway, from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 o'clock evenings. N. B.—Ricord's Practice includes all diseases and malformations of the generative and urinary organs, in either sex.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—Offices No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Cases of recent disease quickly and radically cured. Especially in stricture, gleet, debility, &c., and where the patient has suffered from a certain class of people, his services will be best appreciated. Hours from 10 till 1, and after 6 o'clock in the evening.

CONSUMPTION, PARALYSIS, NERVOUS DISEASES, &c.—Doctor Joseph G. will undertake to cure any kind of diseases, especially those given up by medicine. Address or apply to Doctor J. GRIERRE, from 10 to 12, at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 194—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No, 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, }
No. 69 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1857. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, Commissioners of Pilots, for repairs to Piers and Bulkheads, as hereinafter specified. The work to be done pursuant to the provisions of Section 11 of the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to Establish Regulations for the Port of New-York," passed April 16th, 1857, under the supervision of the undersigned, or any one he may appoint, and for the account and at the expense and risk of the owners of said Piers and Bulkheads, to whom the contractors will look for payment.

All proposals to be signed by the contractors, with two sureties satisfactory to the Commissioners, and addressed to the Commissioners of Pilots, and submitted on or before the 15th day of December, 1857.

The following is a list of the Piers and Bulkheads referred to above:
East River—Nos. 26, 29, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46 and 51.
North River—Nos. 35, 45, 46, 49, 50 and 51.

The Commissioners reserve the right, after the proposals for repairs are made, to repair or not, either the whole of the Piers advertised or a part of them, as they may deem best for the public interest.
RUSSELL STURGIS,
President of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots.

Proposals for the above work will be received until the 26th of December, 1857.

PRINTERS' UNION, Dec. 14, 1857.

THE COMMITTEE ON RELIEF APPOINTED by the New-York Typographical Union No. 6 meet every day, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 143 Fulton-st., first floor, back room. All members of the Union requiring relief are desired to call. Proprietors of country newspapers in want of good printers will please address C. F. TOWN, *Daily News* Office, New-York.
CHAS. F. TOWN, }
E. H. PURDY, }
M. D. RAINEY, } Committee.
WM. LEANING, }
D. M. O'SULLIVAN, }

OFFICE OF THE "GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE," }
ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1857. }

SMALL-POX.—CITIZENS AND STRANGERS are informed that the Governors of the Almshouse have provided commodious private accommodations for the reception of Small-pox patients at the new Hospital on Blackwell's Island, where all persons having this disease will be received on terms suitable to their condition. Good and experienced nurses, and the best of medical attendance provided. Apply to
GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr.,
Superintendent, &c., of this office.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that JOHN C. VAN DER VEER, Jr., of the Township of South Brunswick, in the County of Somerset, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Oct. 9, 1857. PETER CORTELYOU, Assignee.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE—TO ALL PERSONS HOLDING THE Bonds of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company falling due 1858 and 1859: You are requested to inform F. T. CARRINGTON, President, or LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer of said Company, at Oswego, N. Y., as soon as may be practicable, of the bonds of said Company held by you, with their respective numbers, dates and amounts.
OSWEGO, Dec. 12, 1857. A. P. GRANT, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—ONTARIO COUNTY—SHEPHERD KNAPP and HIRAM KETCHUM, Trustees, &c., and JAMES PATRICK, Plaintiffs, against the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad Company, and William Antis, and Alfred B. Field, Trustees, &c., John Rankin, Jr., George B. Holmes, the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, the President, Directors and Company of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank in the City of Albany, George W. Sherman, William Young, Elizabeth S. Porter, William O'Brien, Thos. Geany, James Kenedy, Jerry Sullivan, De Witt Parshall, Peter R. Westfall, Reuben Richmond, Charles Jones, John Raines, E. Darwin Litchfield, William H. Smith, Robert J. Hubbard, Amasa S. Foster, Nathaniel Gorham, and Alfred B. Field and Alta Brown, Administrators of George G. Brown, Deceased, Henry L. Smith, Edwin C. Ross, Waterman H. Hayward, Edson Finch, Seneca Smith, William C. Atwater, Thomas Q. Adams, Horace Devereux, Joshua Brookes, Henry H. Elliott, James C. Holden, Philip Heartt, Frederick B. Elliott, George Babcock, George Adams, L. — B. Tyng, H. W. Moore, Tyler H. Abbey, Sylvester B. Shearer, Gabriel L. Smith, Eli Wheeler, Jonathan B. Mosher, Alonzo D. Luce, William S. Hatch, Henry M. Patridge, James Conners, John M. Randall, James Carr, Robert A. Ellwort, Timothy D. Chidsey, Oliver P. Bowers, Bela B. Crane, William O'Neill, Horace Seamon, Jonah Moore, Charles E. Gillett, and Franklin Hulett, John S. Carr, and Samuel Cox, Commissioners of Highways of the Town of Veteran, Chemung County, Patrick Halloran, Peter Pierce, Elijah P. Brooks, George W. Holley, James Harris, Eben Smith, Samuel G. Gage, George Wagner, Simeon Benjamin, Oliver Phelps, Marvin Beman, Peter Wintermute, Peter Whitaker, Lewis Worell, and Charles J. Folger, and Thomas Burrall, Executors of the last Will and Testament of George Simpson, Deceased, Oscar E. Sibley, Patrick O'Brien, John Vickery, John Dunphy, Anson S. Tuttle, Patrick Ronayne, Sidney S. Burger, Theodore E. Hast, Harris Andrews Michael Quirk, Charles G. Gaylord, Jefferson J. Whitney, James Hawkins, Silas E. Jones, Joshua L. Jones, Robert N. McFarren, James Mahoney, Calvin Harford, Martin Coulen, Thomas Wilson, Ferdinand H. Greggs, William Wheelock, Michael Coulen, Michael Downs, Rho D. Ludlow, James S. Tuttle, Edward G. Simmons, William Root, Harris Andrews, Dimerick Flannery, John S. Smith, Patrick Flannery, William H. Godfrey, Phineas Prouty, James B. Farrington, Oliver P. Brink; Reuben K. Eastman, Robert P. Beebe, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To Edwin C. Ross, Edson Finch, Thomas Wilson, William H. Godfrey, Robert A. Ellwort, James Hawkins, Martin Coulen, Calvin Harford, Patrick Flannery, Dimerick Flannery, Edward G. Simmons, Michael Downs, William Wheelock, Michael Coulen, Timothy D. Chidsey, and George Babcock, above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ontario, at the village of Canandaigua, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer, to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 30, 1857. CLEAVELAND & TITUS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action, above referred to, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ontario, in the village of Canandaigua, in said County, on the 3d day of July, 1857.
CLEAVELAND & TITUS,
n20-law8wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of PATRICK CASEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Kings by MICHAEL CASEY, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said deceased, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's office in the City of Brooklyn, on the 27th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated this 2d day of December, A. D., 1857.
MICHAEL CASEY, Executor.
d11-law6wF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HERMAN E. LUDWIG, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business No. 189 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before 19th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1857.
ERNEST MULDENER, Administrator,
n13-law6mF* With the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HENRY ROOME, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1857.
o23-law6mF* ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID B. THORP, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 20, 1857.
o23-law6mF* WILLIAM B. SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EPHRAIM TREADWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 104 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1857.
WILLIAM E. TREADWELL, } Executors.
WILLIAM HUSTACE, }
au7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEEKS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 321 Pearl-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated May 5, 1857.
CATHARINE V. WEEKS, Administratrix.
my22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. DALE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857. JOHN A. APPLETON,
o2-law6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New York, carman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robt. Benner, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1857.
MARY H. BUCKLEY,
o2-law6mF* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID TRAITEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, the administratrix, at the office of P. J. Joachimssen, Esq., No. 118 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated June 18, 1857. SARAH TRAITEL,
je19-law6mF* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEFFERTS G. COLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 5, 1857. W. K. THORN,
n6-law6mF* Executor, &c., of L. G. Coles.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of AUGUSTUS THOMAS, No. 183 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.
AUGUSTUS THOMAS,
RICHARD J. LARCOMBE,
au14-law6mF* Surviving Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL B. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Hascall, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 16, 1857.
o16-law6mF* CHAS. JOHNSON, Executor.

STATIONERY.

BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS.
SAVE FORTY PER CENT.!

Cap size Spanish Marble Paper, per ream	$3 25
Small medium Spanish Marble Paper, per ream	3 75
English Playing Cards, per gross	9 50
Spanish Playing Cards, per gross	5 50

In Bond 24 per cent. less.
THE MARBLE PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 130 Nassau-st. Office No. 9.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING—At No. 45 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment, at very low prices, to suit the times. Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving, and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

the subjects of claims for alleged losses by the bombardment of Greytown.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the credentials of Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH, together with the protests against their right to hold their seats, &c., was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill granting the cities of Washington and Georgetown a million of acres of public lands to support schools.

Mr. FOOT introduced a bill granting a homestead of 160 acres of land to actual settlers.

Mr. WILSON presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, asking that that State be reimbursed for money advanced the United States during the war of 1812.

Mr. PUGH introduced a bill to improve the navigation at the Falls of the Ohio River.

Mr. CLAY introduced a bill to repeal all laws allowing fishing bounties.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Finance, reported a Treasury note bill.

Mr. HUNTER asked its immediate consideration, and caused to be read a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in which it is stated that there is in the warehouse, at New-York, merchandise to the amount of twenty-eight millions of dollars, on which the duties to be paid will be more than six millions; there are now in the Treasury, subject to draft, less than six millions of dollars, and the excess of expenditures is daily reducing this amount; therefore, authority should forthwith be given for the issue of twenty millions of Treasury notes. Mr. HUNTER said this bill corresponded with that of 1847, with the exception that there is no provision for funding the debt; and another difference is as to the mode of paying the interest.

The bill was read. It authorizes the President to cause such sums to be issued as the exigencies of the public service may require, but not to exceed at any time the amount of twenty millions, nor to be of a less denomination than fifty dollars, the notes to be paid and redeemed at the Treasury after the expiration of one year from the dates of such notes, until they shall be respectively redeemed; they shall bear such rates of interest as shall be expressed in said notes, which rates of interest upon the first issue, which shall not exceed six millions of dollars, shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, but shall in no case exceed six per centum per annum; the residue shall be raised in whole or in part, after public advertisement of not less than thirty days, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, by exchanging them at their par value for specie to bidders who shall agree to make the exchange, at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum; provided that after the maturity of said notes, the interest thereon shall cease at the expiration of sixty days' notice of readiness to pay and redeem the same, which may at any time be given by the Secretary of the Treasury; payment on the redemption of such notes shall be made to the lawful holders thereof respectively upon presentment at the Treasury, and shall include the principal of each note and interest which may be due thereon. The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged for the redemption of the notes, and no notes shall be hypothecated, sold or disposed of in any way, for any purpose whatever, either directly or indirectly, for any sum less than the amount of such notes, including principal and interest; the notes shall be transferred by an assignment indorsed thereon by the persons to whose order the same shall be made payable, accompanied by the delivery of notice that they have been so assigned; the notes are to be received by the proper officers in payment of all debts and taxes levied by the authority of the United States, and in payment for public lands, and on every such payment credit shall be given to the amount of the principal and interest due on such notes, on the day when they shall have been received by such officers; authority is given to purchase said notes at a proper amount for principal and interest at any time. The remainder of the bill relates to details, provides penalties for forgery, and appropriates $20,000 to carry it into effect.

Objection being made to the consideration of the bill now, Mr. HUNTER gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

Before proceeding to the election of Printer Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, offered a proposition that the person receive the contract on condition that Congress have the right to repeal or modify all existing laws relative to public printing, and no loss or damage to the person by reason of such modification or repeal shall be allowed as constituting any claim or indemnity against Congress.

The proposition was agreed to, and the Senate then balloted for Printer.

Mr. HARRIS, of the *Union*, received 28 votes, and GEORGE M. WESTON 18. Scattering, 3 votes.

Mr. HARRIS was then declared elected.

Mr. DOUGLAS, before the result was announced, said that he had declined to vote, for reasons satisfactory to himself.

The Senate went into Executive session, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 17.

Mr. LEIDY announced the death of Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, and eulogized his character, as also did Mr. FLORENCE.

The usual resolutions of respect were passed, and the House adjourned.

News From Kansas.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT LECOMPTON, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 17.

The *Republican* has Kansas dates of the 10th inst. The Legislature has done nothing towards carrying out the recommendations in Secretary STANTON's Message. The election returns of Kickapoo had been declared fraudulent by a Committee of Investigation, and the Republican members admitted to their seats in the House.

The Democratic Convention at Lecompton nominated JOHN CALHOUN, for Governor, by acclamation, but he declined to accept, and FRANK MARSHALL was nominated in his stead; W. G. MATTHEWS, for Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. CARR, for Congress. District-Attorney WEIR declined a nomination to Congress.

General DENVER had not arrived in the Territory.

Kansas letters to the *Democrat* say that an attempt is being made in the border counties of Missouri to form companies of voters to control the election on the 21st inst.

At a mass Convention held at Lecompton on the 7th instant, resolutions were passed, indorsing the proceedings of the Delegate Convention held at Lawrence on the 2d instant, and pledging themselves individually and collectively to oppose, to the utmost, the Constitution adopted at Lecompton, and resist every attempt made to put the Government in operation under the same.

Nothing is yet known as to the character of the intelligence brought by the last messenger from Utah.

THE MEETING OF THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 14.

The train from Jefferson City last night brought down a very large number of passengers from the upper part of this State and Kansas. Many of them arrived at Jefferson on the *Florida*, from St. Joseph.

The Legislature met on the 7th, but there was no quorum present, and there was an adjournment to the next day.

On Tuesday there were eleven members present in the Council, and twenty-one in the House. The Council organized by electing C. W. BABCOCK President, J. K. GOODWIN Secretary, G. A. COLTON Assistant Secretary, D. H. WEIR Engrossing Clerk, and divers other officers. In the House, G. W. DEITZLER was elected President, C. F. CURRIER Chief Clerk, and a full set of officers.

We hear from the Territory that there was intense excitement among all classes of people, and it is hardly probable that the party opposed to the Lecompton Convention will permit an election to be held on the 21st at all. JIM LANE, with three or four hundred of his myrmidons and followers, was encamped near Lecompton, ostensibly to keep the peace, but really to overawe, as it seems to us, the members of the Legislature, and to secure such action as they desire with reference to the Lecompton Constitution. Many threats of a determination to drive Gen. CALHOUN, and all the members who were concerned with him in the formation and submission of the Constitution, out of the Territory, and even to take their lives, have been made, but no outbreak of this kind had been attempted.

News of the dismissal of Mr. Secretary STANTON, and of the appointment of General DENVER in his stead, had not reached Kansas, but the impression of our informant is, that it will bring things to an issue in the Territory at once. Perhaps when they find that the President has adopted his course, and will employ all the means at his command to sustain the legally constituted authorities and enactments, they may hesitate about bringing matters to a bloody termination, as they declare they will do, "regardless of consequences."

Weather at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 17.

A heavy rain storm commenced here last night, with prospects of a deluge like that of last week at the West.

The Southern Banks.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 17.

The Legislature of South Carolina refuses to legalize the suspensions of the Banks in that State.

The Legislature of Georgia has yet done nothing on the subject, and whether that of Alabama will take any action is doubtful.

The Governor of Florida has directed the Tax Collectors to receive the ordinary currency.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 17—11 P. M.

The weather is calm and slightly hazy. There are no signs of the steamship *Canada*, now in her thirteenth day from Liverpool.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 17.

No. 15.—Before reported.—Arguments continued for plaintiff and defendant.

Arrival of the Vice-President at Washington.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 17.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice-President, Senator MALLORY, Gen. GONZALES and Dr. SMITH, of New-Orleans, came up in the Norfolk boat this morning *en route* for Washington.

Suicide of a Lady.

LONDON, C. W., Thursday, Dec. 17.

Miss MCFARLANE, niece of the Sheriff of Hamilton, committed suicide, by drowning herself last night. She left a note stating her determination and its cause—unrequited love.

Executions of Murderers.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The Governor has issued warrants for the execution of the McKeesport murderers, FIFE and CHARLOTTE JONES, on the 12th February, and MONROE and STEWART a fortnight later.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Re-establishment of the Comonfort Government—Speech of the President—Defeat of the Rebels at Puebla—The Civil War in Yucatan, &c.

From the N. O. Picayune, Dec. 11.

The United States Mail steamship *Tennessee*, Capt. FORBES, from Vera Cruz the 7th inst., reached her wharf at an early hour yesterday afternoon, having crossed the bar at five in the morning. Advices are two weeks later, and of great interest and importance, as indicating the reëstablishment of COMONFORT's Government, temporarily at least, and the discomfiture of the Reactionary party—the result of the opportune grant to the Executive of dictatorial powers.

A severe norther prevailed on the Mexican coast when the *Tennessee* left, in consequence of which, we suppose, and the difficulty of communicating with the town, we are without usual Vera Cruz papers of the morning of the 7th, and advices from the capital later than the evening of the 3d—the *Extraordinary* having failed to connect.

The political intelligence principally concerns the reëstablishment of COMONFORT's Government, and the apparent restoration of order throughout the Republic, the happy result of the revival of the Dictatorship —events marked and distinguished by the formal acknowledgment by the President of his election, and his acceptance of the high trust reposed in him. The ceremonies took place on the 1st instant, and were performed, says the *Extraordinary*, "with all due solemnity, and in the presence of many who have, doubtless, been wavering in their opinions as to the courage of President COMONFORT to take hold of the reins of the Government of Mexico as its constitutionol ruler. The following is the

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Chamber of Deputies:

Elevated by the free vote of the people to the highest dignity that can be established by a republic, I have invoked the Supreme Ruler of the universe to judge the intentions with which I accept the high trust that the nation has been pleased to honor me with; and the gratitude which I owe for this distinction will be as lasting as my existence. For a long time, 'tis true, I have hesitated whether to accept it, after meeting with so much bitterness during the tempestuous epoch which befell the last provisional Administration, and I have only come to a determination by considering that in the truly difficult situation of public events, it was not a worthy return on my part to avoid lending my aid in compliance with the general desire of the country. I have thought it my duty to make new sacrifices in its favor, and make use of every possible means for its salvation.

The most efficacious of them all will be to make salutary and useful reforms to the fundamental code. With that object, the Government will soon place before you the initiatives which it may think necessary; and it confidently trusts that they will be resolved by your wisdom, with that promptness and prudence which the dearests interests of society demand.

The loyalty with which I have fulfilled the promises of the revolution of Ayutla, leads me to suppose that my indications will be listened to. Believe me, gentlemen, it is not sufficient for the happiness of the Republic that its victorious arms should put down the reaction now in arms; the country, above all, wants the enjoyment of a firm and well-established peace; and he that may succeed in giving it this priceless benefit, will be entitled to the blessings of posterity. God grand that this glory may be yours!—I have said.

The speech was received with the most rapturous applause, in the midst of which the President retired. Señor JUAREZ, the Chief Justice, and others, likewise took the oath of office the same day, and the old Government, with a new lease of life, (till May next, according to the terms of the dictatorship,) would seem to be well started again, though it is not yet apparent where the money is to come from.

The particular event, alluded to in the President's address, as a subject of congratulation, and which seems, for the moment, to have quelled the revolutionary spirit, is the defeat and utter rout of the revolutionists at Puebla, where, at our last previous advices, they promised to give the Government serious trouble. The *Extraordinary*, 28th ult., says:

DEFEAT OF THE PUEBLA REBELS.

The reactionists have again met with a most complete discomfiture, that should tell home with power upon the minds of the breeders of disorder in the land. The cloud that hung over the position of the Government at Puebla, when our last issue went to press, has been driven away like mist before a hurricane. General ECHEAGARAY, after driving the reactionists from Puebla, lost no time in following them up, and from the particulars before us swept down upon them with Assyrian impetuosity, and has broken up their entire force, routed them with great loss, and taken about one hundred prisoners.

The reports of the engagement give the loss of the reactionists as eighty-five killed and one hundred prisoners, with the capture of all their principal munitions and arms. The defeat has been complete and overwhelming, and thus we see that, no matter how much the Government is threatened, its arms, by some grand cause, drive everything before them, and the clouds of to-day pass away to-morrow.

The official report of the engagement puts down the number of prisoners at 225, the wounded at 40, in addition to the 85 killed. Three field-pieces, and 130 muskets were captured. The revolutionists retired in great confusion. Their number is estimated at about 3,000 men, some 700 on horseback, "a mounted rabble." The Government troops numbered about 2,000 men, among them 100 well-organized cavalry, whose charge threw the revolutionists at once into great confusion. The engagement took place near the ancient town of Cholula. The victory was complete, and had not the Government troops been fatigued by a long march, the rebels would have been completely annihilated.

The fortifications temporarily raised for the defence of the city of Puebla are now being demolished, and families are returning to their homes, but the city has a desolate air, and commerce is completely paralyzed.

We regret to learn that our friend, WM. MORAN, Esq., editor of the *Extraordinary*, is still in prison, "not admitted to bail," for his offence against the press law, "Considering that the publication was made while the Law-Lafragua was not in force," (he writes on the 1st inst.,) "according to a decision in another case, and furthermore, that every proper reparation has been offered, our case must soon command more positive attention."

The Santa Anist journal, the *Tiempo*, has also rendered itself obnoxious to the Government, and been mulcted in the sum of $1,000, in default of which the establishment has been seized and publication suspended.

The Pacific mails, from Acapulco, finally came through to the capital on the 1st inst.—"dates several months old."

The Vera Cruz conducta was to leave the capital the morning of the 7th.

The news of the arrival of SANTA ANA's family at Havana had reached the capital, where it created considerable excitement. Rumors of a Spanish expedition to the coast, headed by the ex-Dictator, were, of course, again in circulation. In connection with this subject, it is mentioned that the indefatigable ex-Governor BAZ has been sent on a special mission of importance to the coast.

The Vera Cruz road is now, especially between that port and Orizava, in very bad order, though the diligence still continues to make the trip pretty regularly in three days. The telegraph, also, was for a time down, cut, both poles and wires, by the Puebla rebels, and a large quantity of the latter stolen, but it had been gotten to work again.

There were rumors at the capital of the success of the Government in negotiating a loan, as authorized by the terms of the Dictatorship, but no particulars are given.

The custom-house rules and regulations for the Isthmus Transit route have been issued from the proper Department. They are framed in accordance with the terms of the new concession, and do not differ from other similar regulations.

The political state of the Republic having become more settled, the famous annual fair of San Juan de Los Lagos, has at last been specially authorized, to the great joy of the people, and everybody at the capital is preparing for what has long been a national festival.

THE LATE CONSPIRACY AT TAMPICO.

The Vera Cruz papers are filled with detailed accounts of this singular "treasonable attempt." They add very little, however, to the information already before the reader, except that the "attempt" and subsequent arrest so unsettled and excited the popular mind that it became necessary to proclaim martial law on the 26th, which still prevails. A rumor of a second conspiracy and general uprising of the people had reached Vera Cruz, but it is contradicted by the *Solent*, which left Tampico on the 4th, when all was quiet.

The leader of the conspiracy, who indeed planned and conducted all its movements, was one Lieut. JUAN CASTILLO, well known as a violent partisan of the Santa Ana school. The plot was a most murderous one, and contemplated the assassination, not only of Gov. MORENO, but of all the principal officers of the State. And it was only prevented from being carried into execution by the accidental escape from the supper room of a portion of the Governor's staff, who immediately putting themselves at the head of such troops and citizens as were in the neighborhood, overpowered the conspirators, and succeeded finally in making them all prisoners.

The prisoners are 27 in number, and most of them hold or have held honorable rank in the army. As to their disposition, it is mentioned that some will be sent to the Ulua prison, and others banished to Yucatan, where they will doubtless find at present a good field for their enterprise.

THE CIVIL WAR IN YUCATAN.

Our advices from the Peninsula, by this arrival, are no later, but fuller than those previously at hand. It is difficult to conceive a more horrible state of things than now exists in this distracted country, the prey alike of political feuds and barbarous savages, especially at Campeachy, where, for the present, all the violence of this most unnatural war is concentrated. No quarter is given or asked on either side, by besieger or besieged. As an instance of the horrible atrocities there committed, it is mentioned that one of the citizens of the town, having, in a sortie, fallen into the hands of the besiegers, he was instantly, by order of the commanding officer, shot and nailed, hands and feet, to a large wooden cross, and thus actually crucified in front of the fortifications of the city, some hundred yards abreast of the works of the besiegers, and in full view of his family and friends therein.

As to the result of the siege and with it that of the revolution, latest Campeachy papers, the 28th ult., do not speak with much confidence. The besieged are strongly fortified, and have abundance of ammution, powder and shot, whence supplied is not stated, but they are the prey of a dreaded famine. Men, women and children alike are reduced to the last necessity. Starvation, or surrender to a barbarous enemy, seems the only alternative. "God protect us," says the daily journal, which still continues to record the woes of the unhappy people.

Police Intelligence.

A MISSING GIRL FOUND—SINGULAR CASE.—Annie Carr, a girl 16 years of age, disappeared from her home, No. 15 West-street, about four weeks since, in a very mysterious manner. Her parents, (Irish, of the laboring class,) sought for her in vain, and finally made the circumstances known to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, who instructed Detective Officer Bennett to seek for the missing girl. The officer set about the work at once, and continued at it for several weeks. His efforts were finally crowned with success. Yesterday morning he found the girl in a private, fashionable and respectable boarding-house in the upper part of Broadway, and conveyed her at once to the Police Office in Broome-street, where she acknowledged her name. She stated that her board had been paid at the boarding-house by "a young lawyer," whose name she refused to give; that she had been driven from her home by the cruelty of her parents, who, because she would not attend the Catholic Church, restrained her of her liberty and subjected her to many other hardships. Her mother and sister were sent for, and on their arrival an affecting scene occurred. The mother entreated her daughter to return, promising that if she did so she should be used with the greatest tenderness. Annie, however, positively refused, notwithstanding every entreaty. She said, however, that she would go into the country, or go anywhere that the Deputy Superintendent might recommend, but home she would not go. The mother and sister went home weeping bitterly; Annie remained behind in care of Officer Bennett.

THEFT AND RECOVERY OF A DIAMOND RING—A CURIOUS CASE.—A few weeks ago Mrs. Bernard Van Rensselaer, of Albany, while shopping in Broadway, had her pocket picked of a purse containing about $50 in money, and a diamond ring valued at $300. The store was crowded with ladies at the time, but as Mrs. Van Rensselaer had been nearly an hour in the store before missing her purse, and judging that the one who had abstracted it from her pocket had wisely left immediately following the theft, she did nothing further than to notify the proprietors of the store of her loss. The next day the loss of the ring and a description of it was advertised in several papers, and a reward offered for its recovery. Stimulated by the reward several ex-members of the police and others sedulously exerted themselves to find out the guilty parties and recover the valuable piece of jewelry. Not the slightest clue was, however, obtained to the missing property until a day or two ago, and this happened by a very lucky chance. Officers Roach and Albertson, of the Sixteenth Ward Police, on Tuesday afternoon took a look into a liquor saloon in Ninth-avenue, known as "Cockney Dan's" place. Shortly after they had taken their seats, two women came into the place and entered into a lively chat with Cockney Dan. During the conversation one of them withdrew a glove from one of her hands, but instantly put it on again. She had it removed long enough for the sharp eye of Officer Roach to discover a brilliant diamond glittering on one of her fingers. The suspicion of the officer was aroused, and when the woman left, he left also, accompanied by Officer Albertson. As soon as the female visitors had got a few blocks away, the officers walked up to them and demanded permission to see the ring. The request was refused point blank, as being an impertinent demand. The officers were not to be rebuffed by a refusal, however, but arrested them forthwith and took them to the Station-house. At the Station-house the ring was produced and found to correspond exactly with the description of the one lost. The woman in whose possession it was found declared that "her man" purchased it for her in England, and that she could prove it as her property, stating her determination to furnish the required proof. The ring was left in Captain Carpenter's hands, and the woman allowed to depart.

Inquiry was made at once about the women, and it was soon found that they were known as "Manchester Moll" and "Cockney Moll," the former being the mistress of a man named Henry Field, and the latter the mistress of "Cockney Dan," *alias* Dan Sweeney. Inquiry was also made at the jewelry store of Tiffany, Young & Ellis, in Broadway, to see if they knew anything about the ring, as it was declared in the advertisement to have been sold from this establishment. They identified it at once as the one sold by them to Mrs. Van Rensselaer.

The same evening, following the recovery of the ring, Henry Field and a clerk in the Deputy Sheriff's Office, came to the Station-house and demanded the ring of Captain Carpenter, but with a different result than the one anticipated. Field was arrested and the clerk let off on a promise to intermeddle no further in the affair. Field promised if they would let him off to stop his intermeddling in the case, but the promise had no weight.

Yesterday, Mrs. Van Rensselaer having been telegraphed for, came to the City from Albany, and identified the ring as hers. In the afternoon Field was taken before Justice DAVISON and locked up for examination. Officers have been dispatched in search of the two women, and it is probable they will speedily be arrested.

[Advertisement.]

COLDS AND COUGHS CURED.—The poor man's riches, the rich man's blessing, is health, which is secured by the wise use of BRANDRETH's Pills. The wise use is when we are in pain or sick—to take them say in doses of four or five every day or two, until we are well. These pills are not only good for the body, but for the mind; they cure restlessness, impatience, and irritability of temper, and no medicine can be compared to them for the cure of colds and coughs. At No. 294 Canal-street, (old No. 43,) No. 296 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-street, and No. 52 Division-street, the true Brandreth's Pills can be surely obtained for 25 cents a box, with full directions and pamphlets.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Four favorite pieces, with the divertisement of the Carlo Family, at this favorite Theatre again this evening, viz.; "The Invasion of Ireland," "Statue Lover," "Lottery Ticket," "Shaw, Shaw, Shaw." No wonder such crowds rush to the National. On Monday next, expectation, which has been on tiptoe for some time, will be satisfied, by the production of the new, grand, extensive and gorgeous brilliant Comic Pantomime of "Boreas, or the Spirit of Air," which has been four months in preparation, and on which has been expended over three thousand dollars.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER—Is becoming universal. It only requires to be used once, to satisfy the most skeptical as to its valuable properties. It breathes of living flowers, and when diluted with water beautifies and softens the skin, removing all cutaneous eruptions. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Pills are admitted to be the greatest alterative medicine in the world. Their effect upon the system is not violent, but mild and painless, and the facility with which they regulate the disordered stomach and bowels, and restore the animal fluids to a healthy, life-sustaining condition, places them immeasurably in advance of all other internal remedies.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—FREDRICK'S Photographs, Hillotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes are always acceptable gifts for the holidays, and should be secured at once, at his magnificent temple of art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS,
And all Muscular and Nervous Pains,
Cured by wearing an Oiled Silk Plaster,
Moistened with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

Testimonials from GEORGE LAW, ISAAC V. FOWLER, ROBERT B. COLEMAN, SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., and many others. Plasters, 25 cents; Olive Tar, 50 cents; at No. 16 State-street, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For Diseases of Impure Blood, take
J. R. STAFFORD'S Iron and Sulphur Powders,
And apply Olive Tar Ointment.

Twelve Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents; at No. 16 State-street.

LONG ISLAND.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Captain MILLER, of the Ninth Precinct, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning arrested a man named JOHN FRENSEN, while in the act of selling to a butcher in New-Brooklyn a cow which he had stolen in Flatbush. The accused was taken before Justice MOREHOUSE, and committed for examination.

DROWNED.—WM. FARREN, employed as a ship-keeper in the Atlantic Basin, fell overboard last night and was drowned. His body was recovered and an inquest held.

—BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. A meeting of the subscribers to this Institution was held last evening, when a Constitution and By-laws were adopted. About $10,000 has been subscribed to the project.

A MODEL CITIZEN IN TROUBLE.—Tuesday night JOHN J. WHITE, better known as "Johnny White," Superintendent of the Poor, elect, and Supervisor of the Fifth Ward, was arrested by Officer SKIDMORE, of the Fourth Precinct, for being intoxicated and disturbing the public peace. He was committed to the cells. Early yesterday morning Mr. FRANK QUEVEDO interested himself in the prisoner's behalf, and at 5 o'clock A. M., Justice CORNWALL was turned out of bed and took bail for the appearance of the prisoner at his Court this morning. This morning the prisoner of course did not appear.—*Brooklyn Star, 17th.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 17.

$5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '72	109	925 Erie Railroad	17
2,000 N. Y. St. 5s,'60	97¼	100 do s10	16¾
2,000 Brooklyn City 6s	91	150 Hudson River R. R.	19
1,000 Virginia 6s	88½	10 do	19¼
1,000 do	89	100 Harlem Railroad	7⅝
3,000 N. Car. State 6s	87	40 do	7¾
5,000 Missouri State 6s	79	5 N. H. & H. R. R.	112
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	84¾	100 Reading Railroad	5[illegible]
800 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	96	100 do b30	53
3,000 Erie R.R. Bds.'75	42¾	200 do	52⅞
2,000 E. R. R. C. Bs.'71	36½	500 do b10	52⅞
1,000 Hud.R.R.R.3d M	53½	281 M. S. & N, I. R. R.	21¾
1,000 H.R.R. Con Bds.	49	50 do b10	22
100,000 Ill.C.R.R.Bs.s30	86¾	500 do	22
2,000 Gal.&C.2d M.Bs.	78½	150 do	22¼
1,000 L.E.& W.1st m b	45	239 do	22⅛
10,000 Mich.C.8p.c.1stm.		200 do s30	22
Sk.F.Cnv.Bs.	83½	100 do	22¼
30 Mechanics' Bank	102½	300 do b10	22¾
5 Bank of America	102	20 do s3	22¾
250 Cum. Coal Co.	9½	81 M.So.&N.Ia.pf.stck.	36
100 do b45	9¾	5 Ill. Cen.RR	90
14 Bk.of the S.of N.Y.	91	19 do	90¼
10 Ocean Bank	69	32 do s3	90¾
20 Am. Ex. Bank	90½	110 Gal.&Chic.R.R	74½
45 Bk. of the Republic	102½	105 do	74¾
6 Metropolitan Bank	98	25 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	43
10 Im. & Traders' Bk.	93½	1150 do	43¼
40 Park Bank	83	100 do s20	43
20 Bank of N. America	90½	100 do s30	43
264 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	75¼	100 do b3	43¾
150 do s30	74¾	85 Chic. & R. Isl. R.R.	76½
50 do s60	74½	200 do b60	77
100 do snw	75	50 La Cr. & Mil. R.b30	10¾
100 do snwk	75¼	40 do	10½
100 do s15	75¼	100 Penn. Coal Co.	64¾
200 do b60	75½	70 do s3	65
300 do c	75¾	30 Pacific M. S. Co.	64
50 do s3	75¾	60 do	64¼
90 do s3	75½	80 do	64¾
25 do s5	75½		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made by S. DRAPER:

$2,000 New-York Union Club 7s........Int. ad. 60
$5,000 Chic., St. Paul & Fon du Lac R....Int. ad. 19½
$2,000 New-York and Harlem R. 2d M. Int. ad. 54¼
10 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.................. 80
12 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co......................110
12 shares American Exchange Bank.................. 90¾
5 shares American Exchange Bank.................. 91
22 shares Hanover Bank............................ 77½
25 shares National Bank...........................100
20 shares Metropolitan Bank....................... 98
6 shares American Express Co..................... 94
10 shares Erie Railroad........................... 17
100 shares Brooklyn Ferry Co....................... 70
Note of W. Carpenter, Ide & Co., due Nov. 6, $1,228 25

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. 1st m........Int. ad. 63¾
$6,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. 2d m..........Int. ad. 55½
$2,000 Lexington City 6s..........Int. ad. 48¼@48⅜
$10,000 Terre H'te & Alton R. 1st m Int. ad. 56.⅞@57⅛
$2,000 Terre H'te & Alton R. 2d m.......Int. ad. 42⅜
$5,000 Chicago City 6 ⅌ cent. bonds....Int. ad. 79½
$735 Sacramento 10 ⅌ cent. bonds....Int. ad. 67¾
$2,000 N. Y. State 6 ⅌ ct. Stock of 1865. Int. ad. 105
$2,700 Watertown City 8 ⅌ cent. bonds. Int. ad. 47¼
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R.R. F.B......Int. ad. 13
$4,000 Ill. State 6 ⅌ cent. imp. stock.......Flat. 90⅞

The patent right for the State of Mississippi, for Evans' Rotary Digger or Spading Machine....$17

31 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Co.... 98¾
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.......... 67
16 shares Farmers' Loan & Trust Co........... 50
20 shares Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R..... 59¾
50 shares Harlem Railroad (preferred stock).. 16¼
26 shares North River Fire Ins. Co...........145
20 shares Columbia Marine Ins. Co............ 70

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000 Missouri St. 6s.	79	20 Reading R'd	53
4,000 Indiana St. 2½s.	55	50 do	53½
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s	91	200 do	53¼
8,000 Ill. Cent. RR. bs.	87	50 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	22¾
5,000 Mich. Cn.R. 8 per		275 do	23
ct.1st m.S.F.Cn.b.	83½	30 Mich.S. & N.Ia.pf.S.	36½
40 National Bank	99½	25 Panama R'd	94
100 Penn. Coal Co	66½	275 Gal. & Chic. R.	75½
25 do	67	100 do b60	76
50 Del. & Hd. Can Co.	107	50 do b10	75¾
100 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	9¾	300 Clev. & Tol. R.R.b30	43¾
50 Erie Railroad b30	17½	1000 do	43⅝
190 do	17½	250 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.R.	77
100 do s30	17¼	46 do	76¾
10 do	17¾	100 La Ce. & Mil.RR b60	10¾
50 do s3	17⅝	30 do	10½
200 Hudson River R.R.	19½	200 N. Y. Cent. R.	76½
50 Harlem R. R.	7½	100 do b10	76¾
40 do	7¾	100 do b60	77

THURSDAY, Dec. 17—P. M.

Whatever doubts may have been felt in any well-informed quarter last week, in regard to the virtual return of the banks here and in New-England to full cash payments, have already given away this week to the general desire to turn the measure to the greatest possible good. In one point of view it comes most timely. The Banks, with cash payments, also resume at once, and in good season for the shopping trade of the approaching holidays, their full half-yearly dividends. The item is an important and cheering one to nearly fifty thousand shareholders in and around this City alone, and the same effect runs through the State, and through five of the six New-England States. The disbursement is not only timely and almost in the nature of a public charity on the eve of the holidays, and the prospect of a hard Winter, but will diffuse itself through almost every channel of the shopping trade. Adding this to the other dividend disbursements which are sure to come with the New Year, from the Federal and State Treasuries, the Savings Banks, Insurance Companies, and most of the leading Railways on their Bonds, we have an aggregate disbursement for the half-yearly income upon the productive money capital of the people, not short of *ten millions dollars*. To this, the City Banks that pay in January and July will contribute not less than one million of dollars, which they could not, in good conscience, have paid under suspension. To this extent the holiday trade in this City has been encouraged by the measure of last Saturday.

Another good has been accomplished. The Banks are now overhauling their folios and reviewing critically and impartially their suspended and doubtful paper, preliminary to their half-yearly dividends. The result, as far as we are advised, is most gratifying, showing infinitely less real bankruptcy in an aggregate discount line of nearly one hundred millions, cut down from $122,000,000, than the sudden fierceness of the panic in September and October, and its damaging effects upon bank credit and mercantile enterprise and collections, led the shareholders to anticipate. The City Bank Capital, as reduced by the liquidation of the Bowery, East River, Grocers' and Mechanics' Association, now stands at $64,419,000. The surplus undivided on the last quarterly statement, was $7,583,000, or an average of 12 ⅌ cent. on the capital. The losses thus far counted in the Wall-street Banks (so called from their more immediate connection with the commerce of the country at large, than the up-town banks) will not amount to one-half this surplus. The other banks probably stand quite as well on this point. Of course this calculation is made on the policy of gradual and indulgent liquidation, and the determination of the Banks not only to maintain their own credit sound for future usefulness, but to help every old dealer out of embarrassment who is not hopelessly bankrupt. We may also mention in the same connection, that the four Banks in liquidation are turning out much better for their shareholders than anticipated. Two of them have already paid off their depositors and note-holders. The other two have paid off a large portion of the claims outstanding at the time of suspension. And the remaining assets, in every instance, we hear, are much larger and sounder than any one ventured to rely upon sixty days ago.

All these facts afford another and very striking commentary upon the singular nature of our late panic, and the gross mismanagement which permitted it to rouse the distrust and create the fears of the whole country for the soundness of trade and the integrity of the banking system.

The day has been without interest in the Money and Exchange markets. The absence of later foreign news to the close of 'Change hour creates a dull feeling in these departments of business. The case is different in the Stock Exchange, where the market hourly gains strength, and prices have further advanced on nearly all the active securities. Several of the Railroad Stocks were considerably oversold during the dull and indifferent market of last week, and the *Bear* purchases for delivery help the *Bulls* in realizing on their low-priced purchases. The State Stocks feel the influence of the near approach of the half-yearly dividends. These have nearly all been provided in advance in this City. The Bank of Commerce is in funds for Missouri; the Republic for Virginia; the State Agent, Mr. BULL, will be ready for Ohio, and the usual arrangements for Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, &c., will no doubt be announced in good season. The Coal shares are in improved request: Delaware and Hudson, 107, ex-dividend; Pennsylvania Coal is up to 66½@67, in anticipation of the resumption of moderate dividends in February; Reading, 53½@53⅝. The general market this afternoon leaves off firm for the Railway shares; New-York Central, 76¾@76⅞; Erie, 17⅝; Michigan Southern, 23: Toledo, 43⅝; Rock Island, 76¾@77; Galena, 75¾; the dealings evincing considerable buoyancy. The average additiona rise since yesterday is nearly 2 ⅌ cent.

The Treasury Note Bill will soon pass both Houses of Congress, and receive the signature of the President. It is a mistake to suppose that the process of engraving will long delay the issue of the first installment of the Notes. This matter we presume has been looked after in advance. As regards the rate of interest, we have reason to believe that it will not exceed 3 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, unless the Secretary has been overruled in his wishes on the subject within a few days past. There are financial jobbers, of course, who would like to have the rate 4, 5, or even 6 ⅌ cent., to open the way to a contract for the whole issue. But the public require no such rate to induce the free currency of the Notes, nor ought the Secretary to use any other agency for distributing the issue than his own Treasurer at Washington and Sub-Treasurers at the great commercial points, where the people can deposit their Gold and take the Notes at par. We have no doubt from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, at a nominal interest, to be paid direct to the public creditors, would have free currency at par, receivable as the Notes would be for Customs, Lands and other dues to the Government.

It is discovered by one of our Philadelphia cotemporaries that New-York can resume specie payments sooner than his own State, because the ordinary currency here is all paper. Our neighbor has, also, probably found out, though not confessing as much in terms, that the well-secured small notes of New-York are a more useful auxiliary to a sound and popular circulation, than the non-secured fives and tens of Pennsylvania without the help of smaller denominations. The same difference was felt in the suspension of 1838. It was New-York and New-England small notes which had become interwoven with the business habits of the people, and in which the people had never lost confidence, that placed the Eastern States from one to three years in advance of Pennsylvania and the South and West, in reëstablishing Specie payments. And while few parties would probably be disposed to advocate the small-note system, if to be initiated now, while the abundance of Gold and the facility tendered by the General Government of small coinage might render it unnecessary, there is no justice in denying that it has been of essential service on the trying occasions referred to, or that it lacks security or popular confidence in this State. During the height of the late panic in the City, among commercial people, the mass of small traders, shop-keepers, market-men and laborers, were kept free from excitement as to the security of the circulating medium. There were no Banks run upon or stopped by their note-holders, large or small. And until the Federal Government reclaims the constitutional power, which it lost in abandoning the first Bank of the United States in 1811, of wholly and exclusively regulating the Currency, New-York may claim, by her legislation, to have brought her local currency as near to perfect security and the legal standard as any State in the Union.

The *news* that the Bank of France has suspended Specie payments is in advance of any mail we have yet had from Europe. It sounds very like the wagers laid some weeks ago that the Bank of England had stopped payments in Specie. We hope our neighbors who have scared up this intelligence are not attempting to cover the mortification of the Bank management in this City, in permitting the suspension in October, when there was less necessity for it than in London or Paris; backed as the New-York Banks were not only by a younger and less-expanded country, but by the timely and willing aid of the Federal Treasury. For three years past the Money market here has been periodically startled by the prediction of the immediate failure of the Bank of France, the explosion of the *Credit Mobilier*, and a fearful financial break down in the Empire of NAPOLEON III! Not one of these events has yet come to pass, and all of them are now really more distant, to all appearances, than during the closing year of the war with Russia. *Then* the danger, viewed from this distance, did seem imminent. It has never been reasonably probable since; and France, in the present general crisis in Europe, though seriously damaged in her manufacturing industry, like England and Germany, by the recent American panic, was never financially stronger, or the sagacious Government of NAPOLEON more self-assured of turning the commercial emergency than at this moment. And as to the Bank at Paris, so far from stopping payment, with $35,000,000 or $40,000,000 of Bullion in vault, it has voluntarily reduced the rate of discount, and brought down the price of Gold. The foundation of the story of suspension is, that some applicant, according to rumor, was recently told to call again! Against this we place the positive absence of commercial failures, of financial distrust, of popular commotion, and of all other signs of a run upon the Bank or its branches, down to the very latest authentic accounts from the country, when the public funds were on the rise.

The January dividend of the Cleveland and Columbus Road is 5 ⅌ cent., and will be paid on the 2nd of the month at the Phenix Bank. The Little Miami dividend is 5 ⅌ cent., payable at Cincinnati on the 1st. February. The City Bank declares 4 ⅌ cent., for January, payable on demand. The Merchants' Bank 3½ ⅌ cent. on the actual capital, on the 21st inst. The Washington Fire Company 10 ⅌ cent. regular half-yearly, and 5 ⅌ cent. extra, payable 2d January.

BANKS OF SOUTH CAROLINA—NOV. 30.

Capital	$14,883,427	Specie	$902,501
Circulation	6,297,836	Real Estate	696,669
Profits	1,665,038	Bank Notes	798,778
Due State B'ks.	2,225,350	Due by Banks	953,925
Other Banks	643,985	Discounts	11,004,512
State Treasury	3,433,360	Loans on Stock	1,512,782
Deposits	2,707,734	Domestic Ex'ge	8,492,385
Other items	123,130	Foreign Ex'ge	387,237
		Bonds	1,264,145
		Stocks	1,746,429
		Suspended acc.	1,465,630
		Other items	2,840,461
Total	$31,979,877	Total	$31,979,877

The American Express Company and the Central Railroad.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.,
No. 62 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
December 16, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the money article of this day's *Times*, you publish a communication over the signature of D. WAGER, containing statements reflecting injuriously upon the American Express Company and its President. As all who know Mr. WAGER, will agree with the writer that he is incapable of making false statements knowingly, I ask the privilege of setting him and the public right in relation to the recent election of Directors of the Central Road at Albany.

First—It is not true "that the citizens of Albany were called upon or headed by the President of the American Express Company to embarrass and interrupt the honest and fair deliberations of stockholders," etc., etc.

Second—It is not true "that the President and his whole family have passed free for years," etc., etc. A part of the contract with the Central and all other roads over which the American Express Company does its business is, that its Directors shall pass *free* as their business is as much connected with the interests of the roads as is that of their directors or freight agents.

In relation to the statement that the Express Company have enjoyed a very lucrative business for a long period, at low rates over this road, there is at least a difference of opinion: whether the 12,000 miles daily run by the Express Company over the Western roads, the packages and goods for which are sent over the Central in cars paid for by the Express Company at a higher rate than any other goods, are not entitled to some consideration. I think it a settled point with all well-informed Railroad managers, that the Express business is the most profitable of any done by the roads. In conclusion, I would say, the President of the Company was not in Albany on the day of the election, and is not in the habit of interfering where he has no business.

Yours, truly, HENRY WELLS,
President American Express Co.

Trade on the Canals.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

RECEIPTS AT TIDE-WATER.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, left at tide-water, during the second week in December, in the years 1856 and 1857, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1856*	50,775	410,750	16,000	56,874
1857†	55,567	653,384	46,105	297,099
Inc.	4,792	242,626	30,105	240,825

The aggregate receipts of the above articles so far, for the years 1856 and 1857, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1856‡	1,120,509	11,776,332	9,587,714	2,082,832
1857	842,408	5,771,548	5,573,914	1,894,493
Dec.	278,101	6,004,784	4,013,800	188,339

The receipt at tide water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the canals to and including the 14th inst., have been as follows:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Canal open	May 1.	May 4.	May 6.
Flour, bbls	1,290,156	1,120,509	842,408
Wheat, bushels	5,426,296	11,776,332	5,771,548
Corn, bushels	9,343,785	9,587,714	5,573,914
Barley, bushels	1,674,457	2,082,832	1,894,493
Oats, bushels	4,537,000	6,060,812	3,039,372
Rye, bushels	632,366	1,285,535	196,050
Pork, bbls	70,618	81,018	11,240
Beef, bbls	57,130	46,030	13,282
Cheese, lbs	9,506,090	6,152,000	4,343,900
Butter, lbs	4,243,000	3,462,000	1,811,900
Lard, lbs	9,458,000	6,726,000	608,500
Bacon, lbs	9,530,500	6,866,000	1,965,700
Wool, lbs	4,328,000	2,328,000	1,626,600

* For all of December. † First and second weeks of December.
‡ For the whole season.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR—a declining tendency. WHEAT firm at 56½c. CORN steady. OATS dull. *Receipts to-day*—1,700 bbls. Flour; 4,300 bush. Wheat; 800 bush. Corn.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday.—First Board.*—$600 City Railroad 6s, C. & P., 84¼; $800 City 6s, C. & P., 84⅜; $1,000 do., new, 91½; $1,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 2d mort., 50; $100 Pennsylvania 5s, 85; $10,000 do, 84¾; $1,000 City Coup. 6s, 84½; $2,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '86, 65½; $3,000 Catawissa Railroad 7s, 41; $1,000 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 51½; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 70; $2,000 Susq. Canal 6s, 51; $2,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 69¾; 58 Harrisburg Railroad, 52¾; 23 N. Pennsylvania Railroad, 8¾; 100 New-Granada, ¾; 162 Reading Railroad, 27; 200 do., 27½; 100 Elmira Railroad, 12; 2,400 Lehigh Zinc, ⅞; 50 Long Island Railroad, 9¾; 70 Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅝; 10 Bank Northern Lib., 50; 10 Bank of Pennsylvania, 10.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 109; Philadelphia 6s, 84¾; Philadelphia Railroad, 6s, 84¾; Philadelphia 6s, new, 91¾@92; Pennsylvania 5s, 84¾@85; Reading Railroad, 27½@27⅝; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 72@74; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 81; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅝@38¾; Morris Canal Consolidated, 43@47; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 61@62; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 10@11½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 17@17½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 11½@12; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st. Mort., 69½@70; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d Mortgage, 49@51; Long Island, 9½@9¾; Vicksburg, 6¾@7⅛; Girard Bank, 9@9¼; Lehigh Zinc, ⅞@1⅛; Union Canal, 3½@4½; New Creek, ⅜@½; Catawissa Railroad, 5½@6½.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 23
North Star	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 26
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 9
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 13
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 16
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 16
FROM EUROPE.			
North Star	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 2
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 5
Adriatic	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 9
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 12
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 16
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 16
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 19
Atlantic	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 26
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 30
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	Dec. 21
Philadelphia	New-York	Havana	Dec. 17

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond—J. Knibbs, Wm. H. Green, A. Delaney, Wm. Carney, Thos. E. Elliott and lady, Mrs. C. Taylor, Miss M. D. Bresee, Miss F. A. Thomas, Miss M. Connolly, Miss L. Thompson, Miss V. E. Ferguson, Miss E. T. Parker, G. B. Thumb, Miss E. G. Parker—and 3 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 19 | Sun sets.... 4 35 | Moon rises.... 7 36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 14 | Gov. Island. 10 59 | Hell Gate.....12 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 17.

Cleared.

Ships Oder, (Ham.,) Meyer, New-Orleans, E. Beck & Kunhardt; Australia, Smith, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Grotto, Dunlevy, Portland, Nesmith & Sons; American Congress, Mather, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Crusoe, Weston, Sombrero Island, J. R. Dow.

Schooner Emily Keith, Tenny, Rio Janeiro, G. S. Coit.

Steamer Thos. Swann, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell.

Barge Comet, Dayton, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Brig Mary Mankin, Beers, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Spragur.

Brig Leontine, Bray, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to order.

Brig Mary Cobb, Montgomery, Dix Island, Me., for Washington, D. C.

Schr. Crystal Palace, Leighton, Columbia, with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Union, Keller, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Geo. W. Simpson.

Schr. David Brown, Jr., Pierce, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. J. B. Bleeker, Edwards, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr. John G. Huntington, Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with linseed to T. G. & A. L. Rowe.

Schr. Timothy Phair, Crammer, Boston 4 ds., with linseed to T. G. & A. L. Rowe.

Schr. Hanover, Bush, Boston 3 ds., with fish to order.

Schr. Decker, Rich, Provincetown, with fish.

Schr. Richard Law, Lanpheer, Stonington.

Schr. Brandywine, Wheeler, Albany for Providence.

Sloop Thos. Collyer, Vaughn, New-Haven.

Steamer Petrel, Arey, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, from N. and light; sunset, E. N. E. with fog.

BELOW—1 ship and 1 brig.

SAILED—Bark Wildfire, Campbell, Vera Cruz.

Memoranda.

The packet-ship Wm. Tell, 1,154 tons register, was this morning taken on the large Sectional Dock, for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and new coppered.